STATISTICAL RELEASE
P0341 Victims of Crime

GOVERNANCE, PUBLIC SAFETY,
AND JUSTICE SURVEY
GPSJS 2023/24

Embargoed until:
27 August 2024
11:00

ENQUIRIES:
User Information Services

Tel.: 012 310 8600

FORTHCOMING ISSUE:
P0341 Victims of Crime

EXPECTED RELEASE DATE:
August 2025

IMPROVING LIVES THROUGH DATA ECOSYSTEMS

Table of contents

List of tables

List of figures

Abbreviations/acronyms

EC	Eastern Cape
FS	Free State
GP	Gauteng
KZN	KwaZulu-Natal
LP	Limpopo
MP	Mpumalanga
NC	Northern Cape
NW	North West
RSA	Republic of South Africa
WC	Western Cape

CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviews
CATI	Computer-Assisted Telephonic Interviews
CV	Coefficient of variance
DU	Dwelling unit
EA	Enumerator area
GPSJS	Governance, Public Safety, and Justice Survey
MS	Master sample
NDP	National Development Plan
PPS	Probability proportional to size
PSU	Primary sampling unit
SAPS	South African Police Service
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
VOCS	Victims of Crime Survey

Summary of key findings

Household crime levels in South Africa

In 2023/24, an estimated 1,5 million incidences of housebreaking occurred, affecting 1,1 million households in South Africa. The number of affected households represents 5,9% of all households in the country. About 44% (44,1%) of households that experienced housebreaking reported some or all incidences to the police.

An estimated 263 000 incidences of home robberies occurred, affecting 209 000 households in 2023/24. The number of affected households represents 1,1% of all households in the country. About 58% (57,6%) of households that experienced home robbery reported some or all incidences to the police.

Individual crime levels in South Africa

Theft of personal property is the most common crime experienced by individuals aged 16 years and older in South Africa. An estimated 1,4 million incidences of theft of personal property occurred in 2023/24, affecting 1,3 million individuals aged 16 years and older. The number of affected individuals represents 3,0% of those 16 years and older. About 29% (28,5%) of individuals who experienced theft of personal property reported some or all incidences to the police.

The second most experienced crime by individuals was street robbery. A total of 443 000 individuals experienced street robbery with an estimated 497 000 incidences. About 44% (44,2%) of the individuals reported some or all incidences to the police. About 24% (23,9%) of victims were injured during incidences of street robbery and 66,0% required medical attention. Only 3,6% of the individuals that experienced street robbery received counselling.

In 2023/24, 295 000 individuals experienced assault in a total of 506 000 incidences. Less than 1% (0,7%) of all individual aged 16 years and older in the country experienced assault. Out of the individuals that experienced assault, 55% reported that weapons were used. They indicated that the weapon that was mainly used during incidences of assault was a knife. About 23% (22,5%) the individuals reported that the incidences of assault occurred at home. Only 1,9% of the individuals that experienced assault received counselling after the incidence. About 54% (53,6%) of individuals that experienced assault reported some or all incidences to the police.

Feelings of safety

About 80% (80,4%) of those aged 16 years and older felt safe walking alone in their neighbourhood during the day while 34,9% felt safe walking alone in their neighbourhood during the night. Females felt very unsafe walking alone when it is dark compared to males. The proportion of individuals who have done something to protect themselves against crime increased from 29,7% in 2022/23 to 39,9% in 2023/24. Only 33% (33,4%) of the population indicated that they only walk during safer hours as the main thing they have done to protect themselves against crime. Of those aged 16 years and older, 80% felt safer after taking measures to protect themselves against crime. The majority of individuals (43,8%) indicated they will call the police when they see a crime being committed.

Perception of the Police

A higher proportion of households know where the nearest police station is located. The majority of households (69,0%) indicated they take less than 30 minutes to get to the nearest police station by means of their usual mode of transport. More than half (51,2%) the households indicated that they have been to the police station in the past three calendar years. Only 14,7% of the households indicated that they have contacted the police by telephone. About 47% (47,1%) of the households in South Africa thinks that the level of crime has increased in their area. The majority of the households (59,3%) indicated they are satisfied with police services in their areas.

Perception of Courts

A lower (8,9%) proportion of households have been to court in the past 12 months and indicated the main reason for their presence was to support a family member or a friend. Only 32,5% of the households think that the sentences served for violent crimes are long enough. About 69% of households does not think sentences served for Gender Based Violence crimes are long enough.

Risenga Maluleke
Statistician-General

1. Introduction

This statistical release presents a selection of key findings from the Governance, Public Safety, and Justice Survey (GPSJS) 2023/24, conducted by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) from April 2023 to March 2024.

1.1 Background

The GPSJS is a countrywide household-based survey that aims to bridge the statistical information gap in the field of governance statistics by conducting interviews with households and individuals and collecting the data items needed for planning and monitoring. The GPSJS was conducted for the first time in South Africa in 2018/19 as an updated version of the long-running Victims of Crime Survey (VOCS) to include themes on governance. The re-engineered GPSJS retained many items from the VOCS, while new content was added. There is, therefore, a break of series in the estimates of crime from VOCS to GPSJS. However, there is no break of series for questions that remained the same, for example, questions on experience of crime. There is also no break to the five-year crime series arising from the question "In the past five years have you or any member of the household experienced any of the following crimes?" because no change was made to this question. Therefore, it is possible to determine whether crime increased or decreased between 2019/20 and 2023/24 using the five-year series, while the twelve-month series was used to determine whether crime increased or decreased between 2022/23 and 2023/24 data collection periods.

Victims of crime statistics are population estimates of the level of crime in South Africa derived from GPSJS data and previous VOCS data. These estimates complement crime statistics provided by the South African Police Service (SAPS). GPSJS can provide estimates of the prevalence and incidence of crime, while SAPS statistics provide the total number of reported cases. Moreover, GPSJS statistics also report on feelings of safety, perceptions of crime, and satisfaction with the police, courts, and correctional services. Such information is indispensable in the monitoring of development goals.

1.2 Objectives of the survey

The GPSJS is a countrywide household-based survey, and the objectives of the survey are to provide information on:
- Perceptions about citizen interaction/community cohesion.
- Trust in government/public institutions.
- Government's performance and effectiveness.
- Experience of corruption.
- General individual perceptions.
- Household and individual perceptions and experience of crime.

1.3 Purpose

The Victims of Crime report focused on people's perceptions of safety and experiences of crime. The survey profiled different aspects that are inherent in the different types of crime, such as the timing of the different crimes, the nature and extent of the violence that takes place and the reporting of crime. The GPSJS 2023/24 is comparable to the previous versions of VOCS in cases where the questions remained largely unchanged.

While the GPSJS cannot replace police statistics, it can be a rich source of information that will assist in the planning of crime prevention as well as provide a more holistic picture of crime in South Africa. The data can be used for the development of policies and strategies, as well as for crime prevention and public education programmes. Data collection is from April of the current year to March of the following year, and the reference period is the 12 months preceding the interview date. The focus of this report is to outline the experience of a type of crime at household and individual levels, as well as individual feelings of safety.

This report has three main objectives, namely:
- To provide an overview of the level and trend of crime experienced by households and individuals in South Africa – produce estimates of the prevalence and incidence of crime.
- To explore public perceptions on issues of safety.
- To provide complementary data on the level of crime within South Africa in addition to the statistics published annually by the SAPS.

1.4 Survey scope

The target population of the survey consists of all private households in all nine provinces of South Africa and residents in workers' hostels. The survey does not cover other collective living quarters such as students' hostels, old-age homes, hospitals, prisons, and military barracks, and is therefore only representative of non-institutionalised and non-military persons or households in South Africa.

2. Basic population statistics

2.1 Distribution of individuals by selected demographic characteristics.

Table 1 – Number and percentage of individuals by selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristic	Number of individuals ('000)	Percentage
Sex		
Male	21 067	48,4
Female	22 474	51,6
Population		
Black African	34 754	79,8
Coloured	3 859	8,9
Indian/Asian	1 250	2,9
White	3 677	8,4
Age group		
16–34	19 911	45,7
35–49	11 916	27,4
50–64	7 807	17,9
65+	3 906	9,0
Marital status		
Married	11 284	25,9
Living together like husband and wife	4 323	9,9
Divorced	861	2,0
Separated but still legally married	311	0,7
Widowed	2 778	6,4
Single	23 983	55,1
Highest level of education		
No schooling	1 249	2,9
Some primary	2 842	6,7
Completed primary	1 596	3,7
Some secondary	16 319	38,3
Completed secondary	14 517	34,0
Post school	6 138	14,4
Province		
Western Cape	5 399	12,4
Eastern Cape	4 259	9,8
Northern Cape	904	2,1
Free State	2 127	4,9
KwaZulu-Natal	8 109	18,6
North West	2 958	6,8
Gauteng	12 516	28,7
Mpumalanga	3 331	7,7
Limpopo	3 937	9,0
Metro status		
Metro	20 117	46,2
Non-metro	23 424	53,8

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.
Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages.

Table 1 shows the number and percentage distribution of the population aged 16 years and older by selected demographic characteristics. The distribution by population aged 16 years and older by sex shows that 51,6% were female, and 48,4% were male. The table also shows that almost four in five (79,8%) of the population aged 16 and older is black African, while coloureds (8,9%) and whites (8,4%) are almost of the same proportion and the Indian/Asian population is 2,9% of the total population aged 16 years and older.

The age pattern of individuals aged 16 years and older indicates that they typically comprised a youthful population with the highest percentage (45,7%) aged 16–34 years followed by those aged 35–49 at 27,4%.

In terms of marital status, 55,1% of the population aged 16 years and older were single, whilst 25,9% were married. About 9,9% lived together like husband and wife, while almost 6,4% were widowed. Furthermore, the results show that 2,0% of the population aged 16 years and older are divorced, and less than one per cent are separated while still legally married (0,7%).

About 38,3% of the population 16 years and older had attained some secondary school education, while 34,0% completed secondary, 14,4% attained a post school qualification, 6,7% attained some primary, 3,7% completed primary and 2,9% had no schooling.

Gauteng had the largest proportion of the population aged 16 years and older (28,7%), followed by KwaZulu-Natal with 18,6%, Western Cape (12,4%) and Eastern Cape (9,8%). Northern Cape had the smallest proportion amongst all the provinces at 2,1%. About 53,8% of the population aged 16 and older lived in non-metro areas.

2.2 Distribution of households by selected household characteristics

Table 2 – Distribution of households by selected household characteristics

Demographic characteristic	Number of households ('000)	Percentage
Sex		
Male	11 053	57,3
Female	8 223	42,7
Population		
Black African	15 905	82,5
Coloured	1 327	6,9
Indian/Asian	462	2,4
White	1 582	8,2
Age group		
15–34	4 694	24,4
35–49	7 285	37,8
50–64	4 558	23,6
65+	2 739	14,2
Marital status		
Married	5 890	30,6
Living together like husband and wife	2 224	11,5
Separated but still legally married	669	3,5
Divorced	249	1,3
Widowed	2 397	12,4
Single	7 834	40,7
Highest level of education		
No schooling	839	4,5
Some primary	1 752	9,2
Completed primary	867	5,3
Some secondary	6 500	34,5
Completed secondary	5 856	31,1
Post school	3 018	16,0
Province		
Western Cape	2 122	11,0
Eastern Cape	1 770	9,2
Northern Cape	375	1,9
Free State	1 026	5,3
KwaZulu-Natal	3 400	17,6
North West	1 401	7,3
Gauteng	5 883	30,5
Mpumalanga	1 512	7,8
Limpopo	1 788	9,3
Metro status		
Metro	8 930	46,3
Non-metro	10 345	53,7

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.
Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages.

Table 2 shows the number and percentage distribution of the households by selected household characteristics. The table shows that most (57,3%) households were male-headed. It further shows that non-metro areas accounted for most households (53,7%).

Gauteng had the largest proportion of the households (30,5%), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (17,6%), Western Cape (11,0%) and Limpopo (9,3%). Northern Cape and Free State had the smallest proportion of households amongst all the provinces at 1,9% and 5,3% respectively.

3. Crime levels in South Africa

3.1 Trends for household crimes

The section presents trends of household crimes for the period 2019/20 to 2023/24. The data used to calculate these estimates come from the question, "Have you or your household experienced (type of crime) during the past five years". The reference period is five years.

Table 3 – Number and percentage of households that experienced a specific type of crime in five years preceding the survey, 2019/20–2023/24

Indicator	Statistics (Numbers in '000)	Year				
		2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Housebreaking/burglary	Number	2 270	1 935	2 199	2 338	2 609
	Percent	13,5	10,9	12,0	12,5	13,5
Home robbery	Number	415	312	394	465	459
	Percent	2,5	1,8	2,2	2,5	2,4
Assault	Number	117	125	213	219	257
	Percent	0,9	0,7	1,1	1,2	1,3
Theft of motor vehicle	Number	277	212	163	209	222
	Percent	1,7	1,2	0,9	1,1	1,2
Deliberate damaging of dwelling	Number	182	**	**	152	219
	Percent	1,1	**	**	0,8	1,1
Murder	Number	53	43	40	57	67
	Percent	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,3
Sexual offence	Number	39	25	32	49	47
	Percent	0,3	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,2

* Unweighted number of 3 and below per cell are too small to provide accurate estimates.
** Not collected in the 2023/24 round.
Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages.

Table 3 shows that housebreaking/burglary has consistently been the most common crime experienced by households in South Africa. The number of households that experienced this crime decreased from 2019/20 to 2020/21, then increased in 2021/22. There is a steady increase from 2021/22 to 2023/24. The second most common crime experienced by households in the five years prior to the survey is home robbery. Over the years, home robbery has declined from 415 000 in 2019/20 to 312 000 in 2020/21. However, there is an increase observed in the experience of home robbery between 2021/22 (394 000) and 2023/24 (459 000). Although there is a slight decrease observed between 2022/23 and 2023/24.

The trends will be analysed with the assistance of the charts below. The 95% confidence intervals will be used to determine whether the changes over time were statistically significant or otherwise.

Figure 1 – Trends in housebreaking/burglary, 2019/20–2023/24
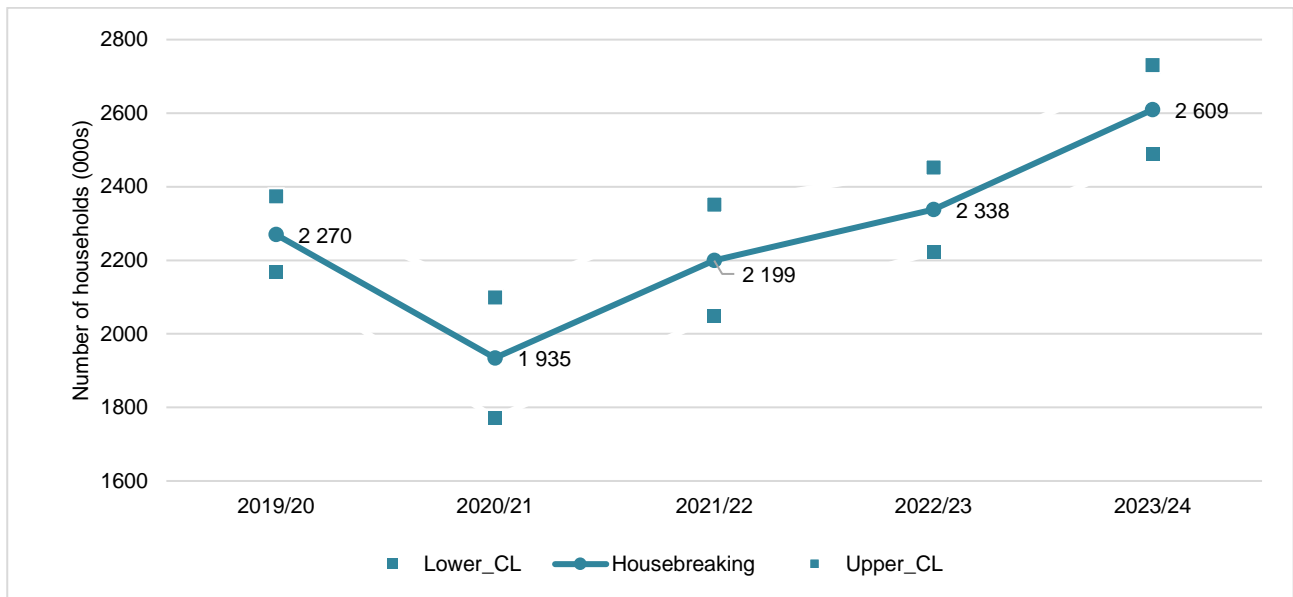
Figure 1 shows housebreaking/burglary decreased between 2019/20 (2 270 000) and 2020/21 (1 935 000). It then increased to 2 199 000 in 2021/22, and further increased again to 2 609 000 in 2023/24. The increase between 2022/23 and 2023/24 was statistically significant.

Figure 2 – Trends in home robbery, 2019/20–2023/24
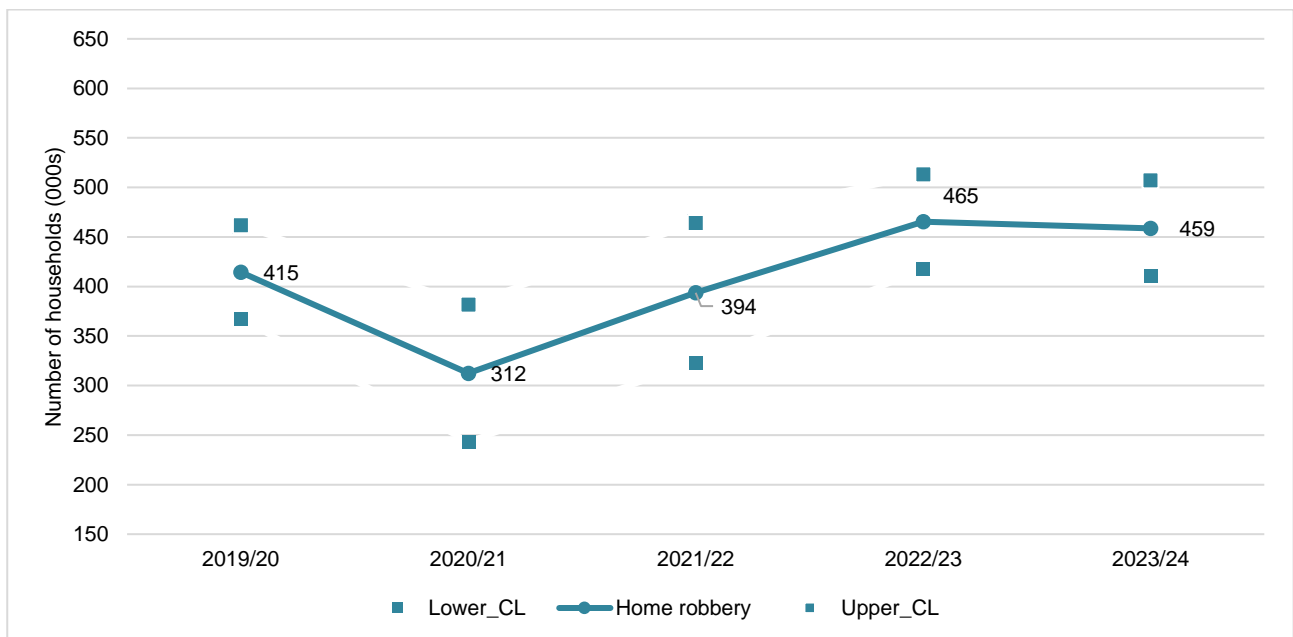
Figure 2 shows a decrease in the experience of home robberies between 2019/20 and 2020/21. The decrease between the survey periods was not statistically significant. However, there is a steady increase between 2020/21 and 2022/23, which changed in 2023/24 with a slight decrease that is not statistically significant.

Figure 3 – Trends in theft of a motor vehicle, 2019/20–2023/24
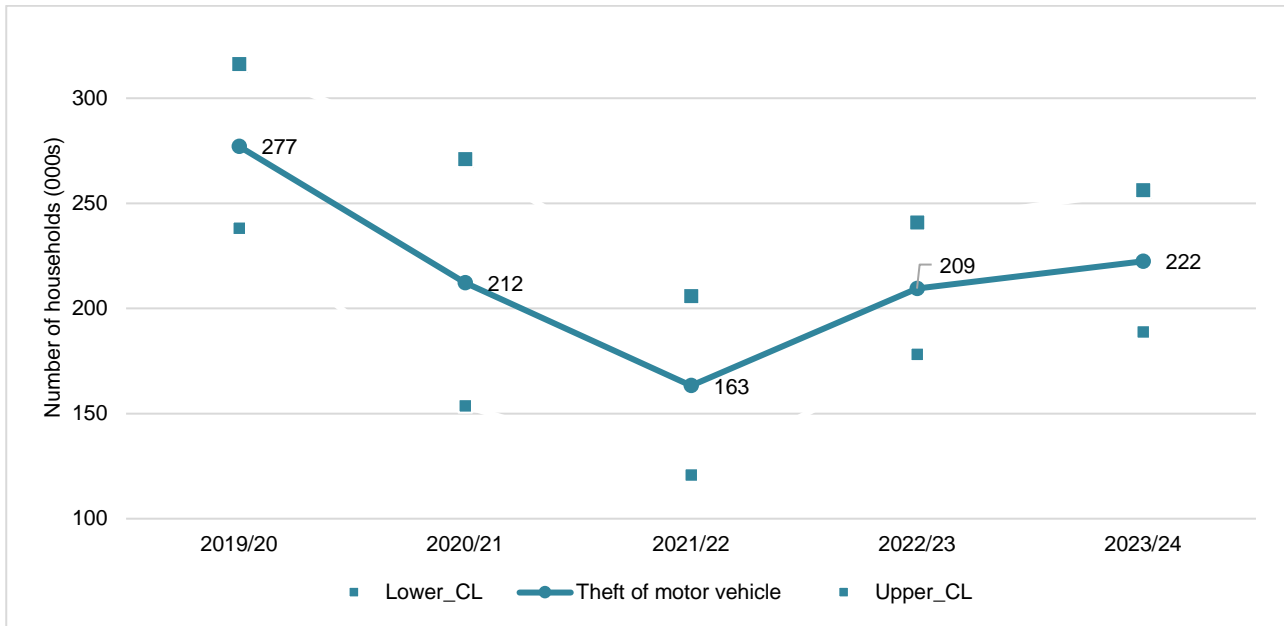
Figure 3 shows a decrease in the experience of theft of motor vehicle between 2019/20 and 2021/22, which then increased in 2022/23 and further increased in 2023/24. The increase observed between 2022/23 and 2023/24 is not statistically significant.

Figure 4 – Trends in murder, 2019/20–2023/24

Figure 4 shows murder decreased between 2019/20 and 2021/22 before the steady increase in 2022/23. There is an increase observed between 2022/23 and 2023/24 which is not statistically significant.

Figure 5 – Trends in sexual offences, 2019/20–2022/24
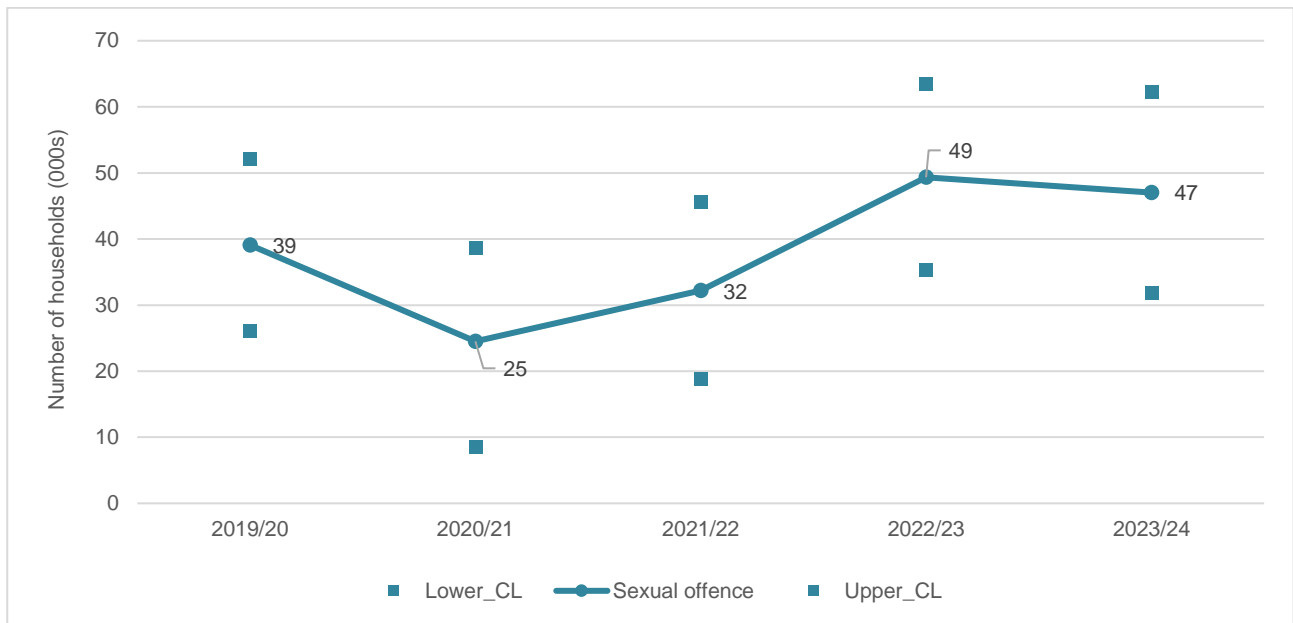
Figure 5 shows that sexual offences decreased between 2019/20 (39 000) and 2020/21 (25 000) before increasing between 2020/21 and 2021/22 to (32 000), and further increased between 2021/22 and 2022/23 (49 000) before slightly decreasing in 2023/24 (47 000). However, the confidence intervals show an overlap in all three periods, meaning the difference is not statistically significant in the three periods.

Figure 6 – Trends in assault, 2019/20–2023/24
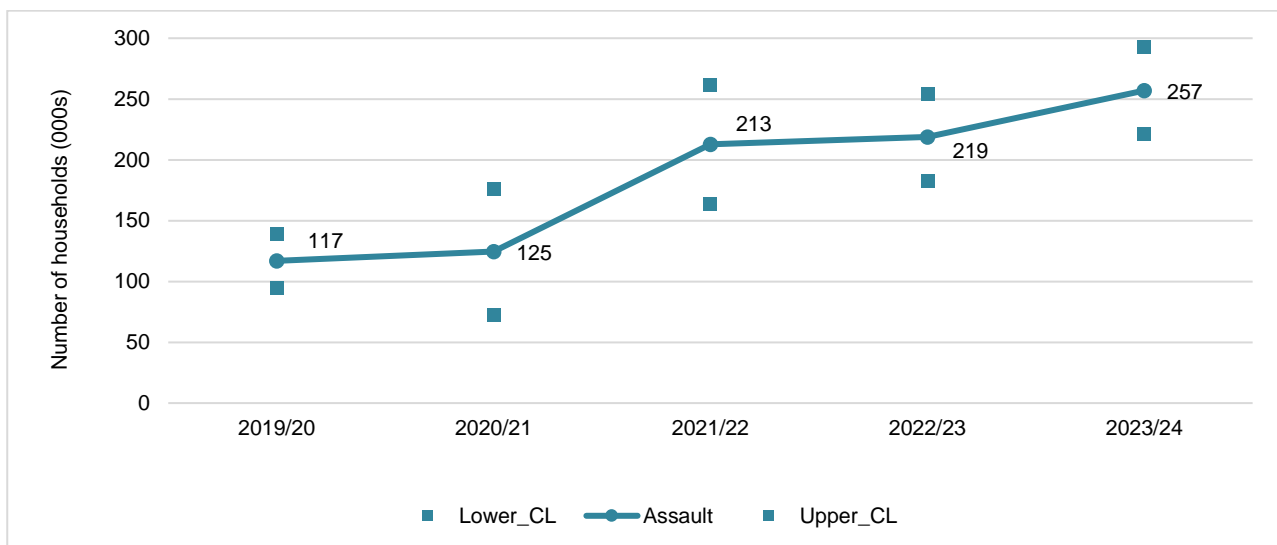
Figure 6 shows the trends in assault between 2019/20 and 2023/24. The figure shows that the households that experienced assault have been increasing over the years. The number increased from 2019/20 (117 000) to 2023/24 (257 000). There is a statistically significant increase between 2019/20 (117 000) and 2023/24 (257 000), the increase between 2022/23 and 2023/24 is not statistically significant.

Figure 7 – Trends in deliberate damaging/burning/destruction of dwelling, 2019/20–2023/24
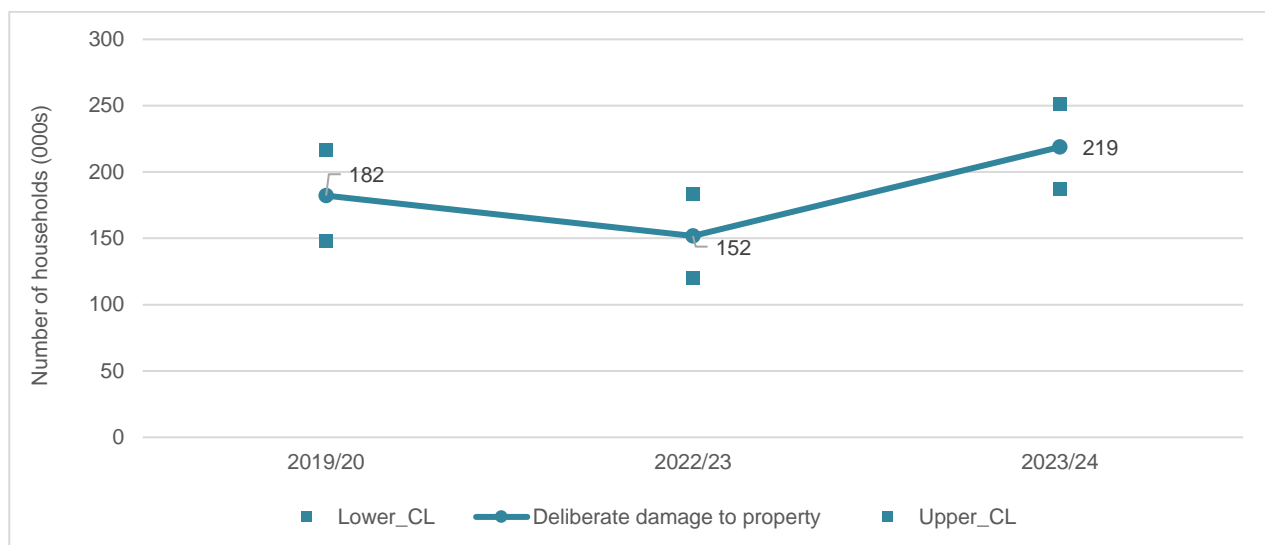
Figure 7 shows the trends in the experience of deliberate damaging of dwelling between 2019/20 and 2023/24 has been fluctuating. The figure shows that experience of deliberate damaging of dwelling decreased between 2019/20 (182 000) and 2022/23 (152 000) before increasing in 2023/24 (219 000). The increase between 2022/23 and 2023/24 is statistically significant.

3.2 Trends for individual crimes

This section focuses on crimes committed against members of households who were 16 years or older during the survey. The GPSJS does not capture type of crimes committed against children under 16 because they require special resources to comply with regulations concerning child welfare. Trends for seven crimes on individuals are reported in Table 4 in the GPSJS 2023/24.

Table 4 – Number and percentage of individuals that experienced a specific type of crime five years preceding the survey, 2019/20–2023/24

Indicator	Statistics (Number '000)	Year				
		2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Theft of personal property	Number	2 400	2 070	2 919	2 790	2 785
	Percent	6,0	5,0	7,0	6,5	6,4
Street robbery	Number	1 109	832	799	1 019	1 093
	Percent	2,8	2,0	1,9	2,4	2,5
Consumer fraud	Number	670	583	1 017	639	739
	Percent	1,7	1,4	2,4	1,5	1.7
Assault excluding sexual assault	Number	495	**	**	515	650
	Percent	1,2	**	**	1,2	1,5
Psychological violence	Number	**	**	**	379	491
	Percent	**	**	**	0,9	1,1
Hijacking	Number	265	151	330	280	287
	Percent	0,7	0,4	0,8	0,7	0,7
Sexual offences	Number	113	**	**	112	116
	Percent	0,3	**	**	0,3	0,3

* Unweighted number of 3 and below per cell are too small to provide accurate estimates.
** Not collected in the 2023/24 round.
Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages.

Table 4 shows that theft of personal property remains the most common crime experienced by individuals in South Africa with variations throughout the years. The individuals who experienced this crime decreased from 2,4 million in 2019/20 to 2,0 million in 2020/21, then it increased to 2,9 million in 2021/22. Theft of personal property decreased to 2,8 million in 2022/23. A slight decrease has been observed between 2022/23 and 2023/24. The second most common crime experienced by individuals during the five-year period is street robbery. Street robbery decreased from 1,1 million in 2019/20 to 832 000 in 2020/21, and further declined to 799 000 in 2021/22, then there was an increase observed from 2021/22 to 2023/24. Hijacking has slightly increased from 280 000 in 2022/23 to 287 000 in 2023/24.

Psychological violence was measured for the first time in the GPSJS 2022/23. A total of 379 000 individuals experienced psychological violence in 2022/23 and this increased to 491 000 in 2023/24.

The trends will be analysed with the assistance of the charts below. The 95% confidence intervals will be used to determine whether the changes over time were statistically significant or otherwise.

Figure 8 – Trends in theft of personal property, 2019/20–2023/24
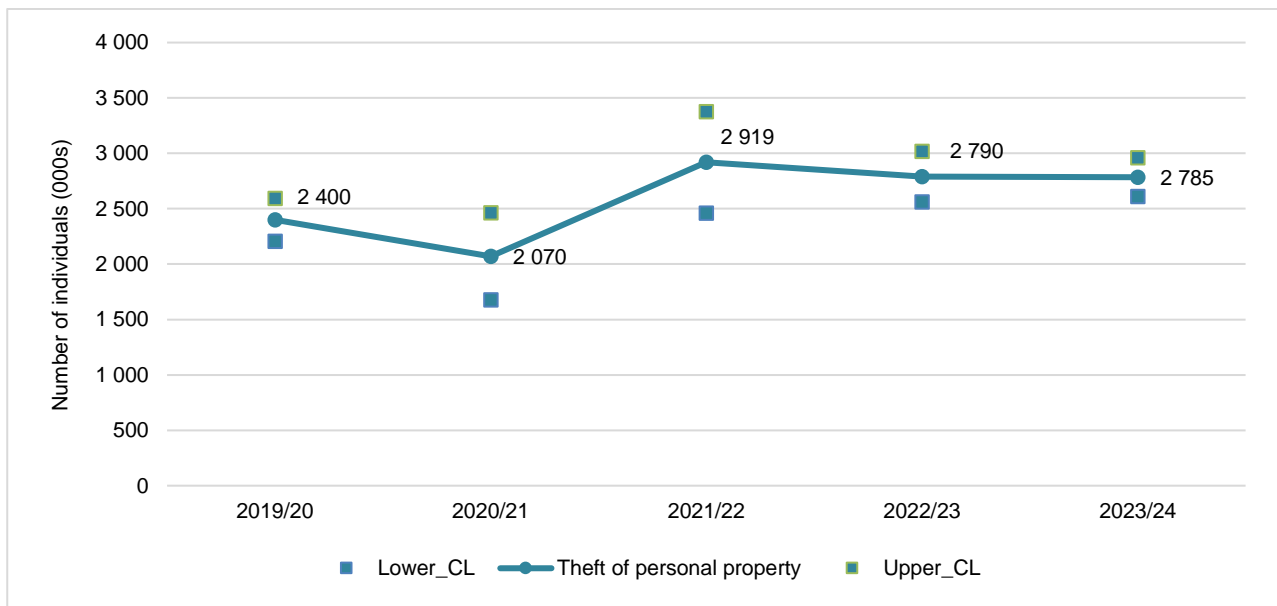
Figure 8 shows that theft of personal property decreased from 2,4 million in 2019/20 to 2,1 million in 2020/21, then increased in 2021/22 to 2,9 million. There was a decrease in theft of personal property between 2021/22 (2,9 million) and 2023/24 (2,8 million). The decrease between 2022/23 and 2023/24 was not statistically significant.

Figure 9 – Trends in street robbery, 2019/20–2023/24
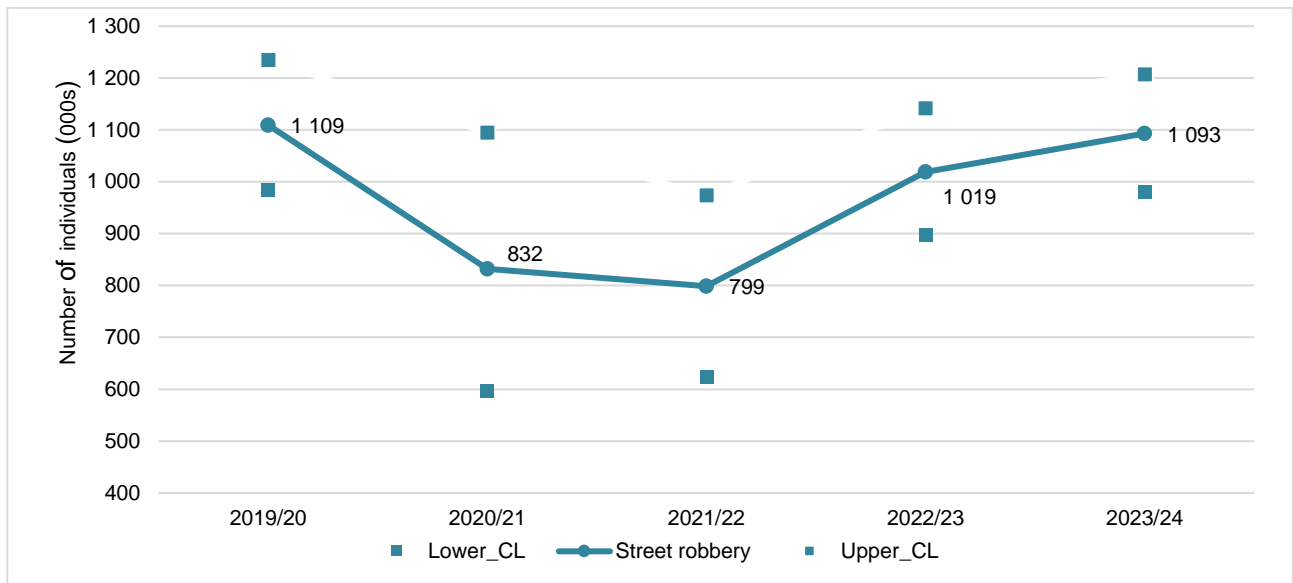
Figure 9 shows there was a sharp decline in street robbery between 2019/20 (1,1 million) and 2021/22 (799 000). There is no significant difference observed in street robbery during the period 2020/21 and 2021/22. The figure shows a sharp increase between 2021/22 and 2022/23, and a further increase in 2023/24. The increase is not statistically significant.

Figure 10 – Trends in consumer fraud, 2019/20–2023/24
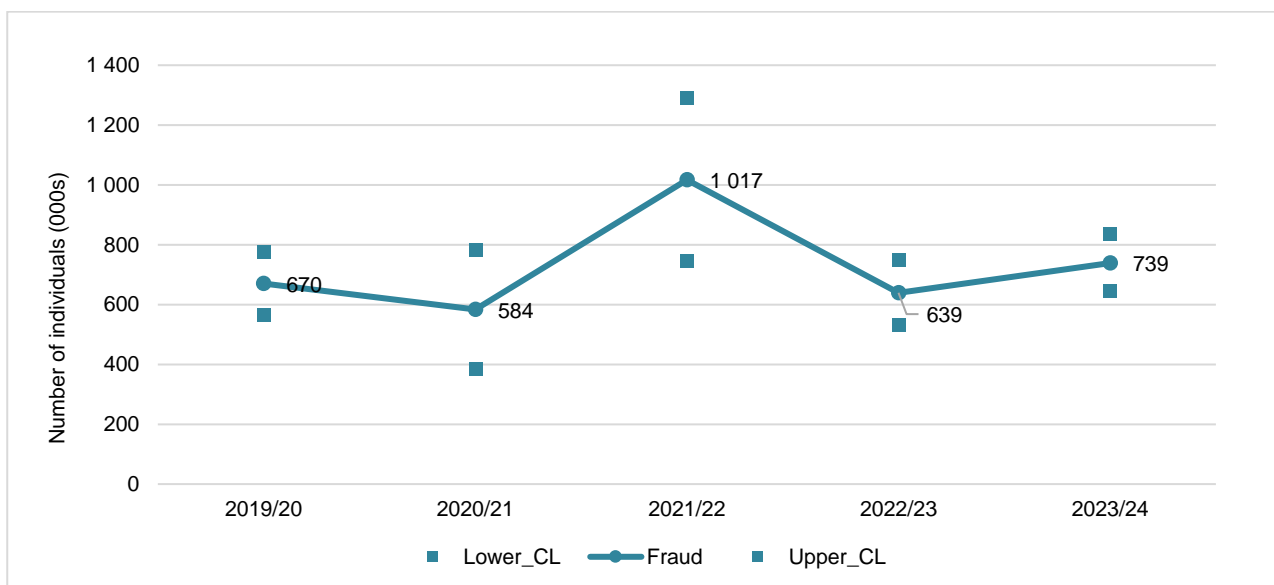
Figure 10 shows a fluctuating trend in the number of victims of consumer fraud in the five-year period between 2019/20 and 2023/24. The number of victims of consumer fraud decreased from 670 000 in 2019/20 to 584 000 in 2020/21. There has been a statistically significant increase observed between 2020/21 (584 000) and 2021/22 (1,0 million). A sharp decrease is observed in the experience of consumer fraud between 2021/22 (1,0 million) and 2022/23 (639 000), almost to the 2019/20 levels. In 2023/24 there was an increase in the number of consumer fraud victims at 739 000 although it is not statistically significant.

Figure 11 – Trends in assault, 2019/20–2023/24
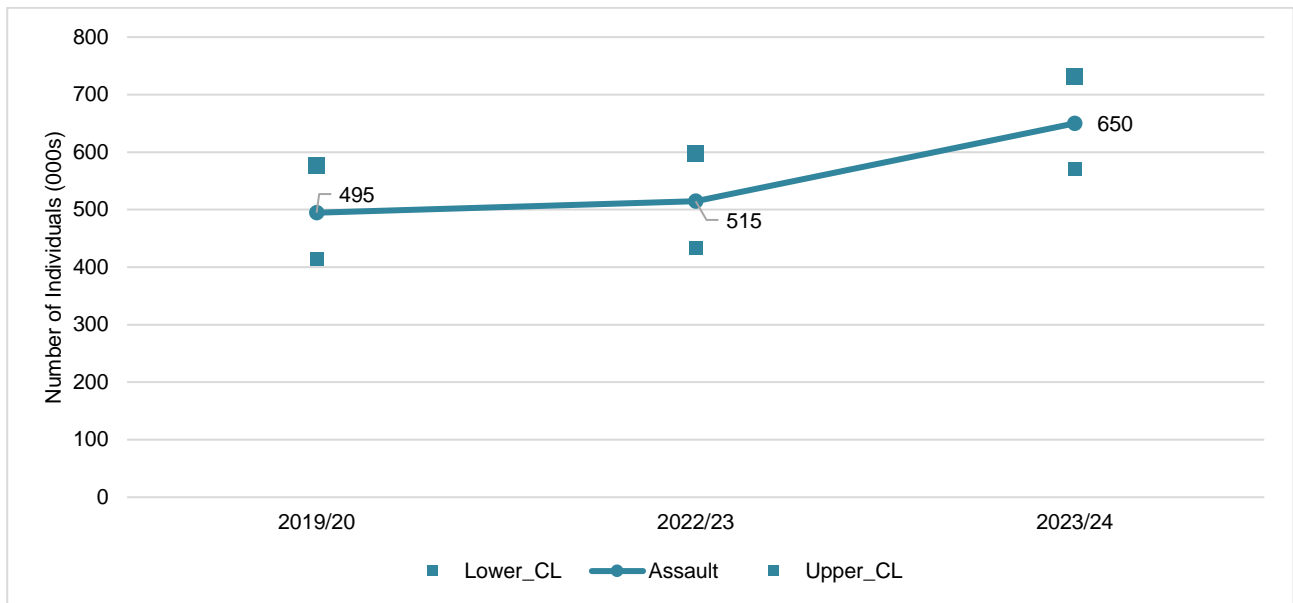
Figure 11 shows trends in the experience of assault for individuals aged 16 and above from 2019/20 period to 2023/24. The figure shows that experience of assault slightly increased from 495 000 in 2019/20 to 515 000 in 2022/23, it then further increased to 650 000 in 2023/24.

Figure 12 – Trends in hijacking, 2019/20–2023/24
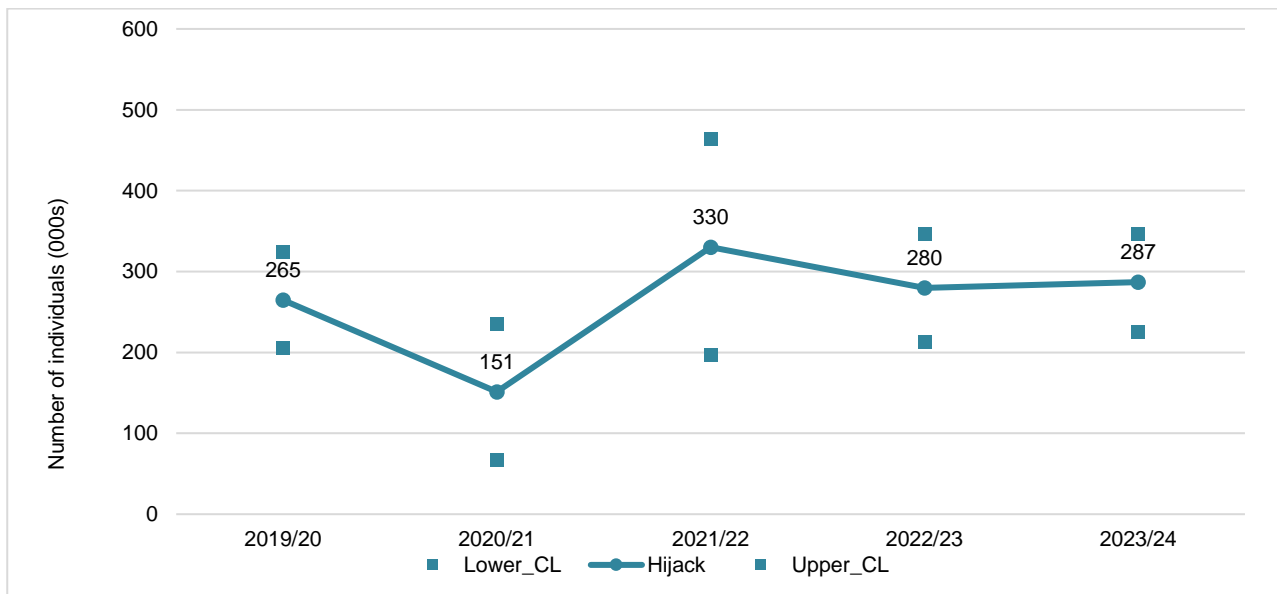
Figure 12 shows the number of victims of hijacking declined between 2019/20 (265 000) and 2020/21 (151 000), although the decrease is not statistically significant. The figure also shows a decrease in the number of hijackings between 2021/22 (330 000) and 2022/23 (280 000), which is not statistically significant. There was a slight increase in the number of victims of hijacking from 2022/23 (280 000) in 2023/24 (287 000), the increase is not statistically significant.

Figure 13 – Trends in sexual offence, 2019/20–2023/24
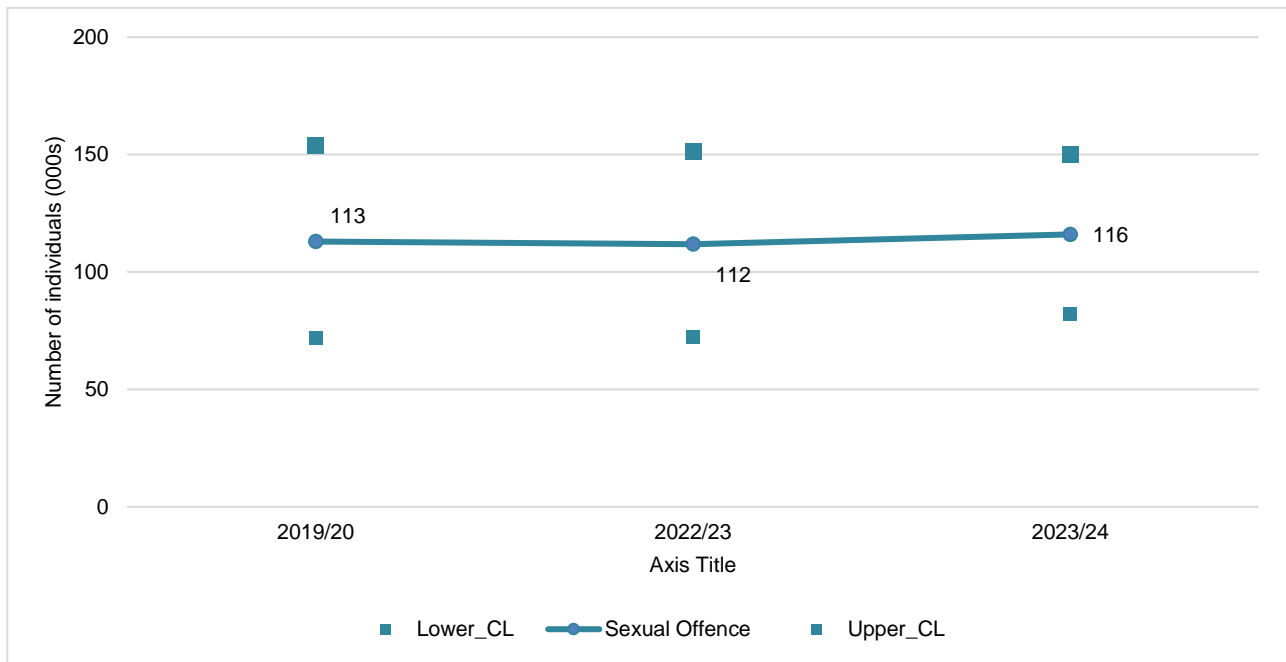
Figure 13 shows trends in the experience of sexual offence for individuals aged 16 and above from 2019/20 period to 2023/24. The figure shows that experience of sexual offence slightly increased from 113 000 in 2019/20 to 112 000 in 2022/23, it then further increased to 116 000 in 2023/24.

3.3 Summary

The experience of crime by households between the 2022/23 and 2023/24 periods shows an upward trend in five types of crime. Housebreaking/burglary has consistently been the most common crime experienced by households in South Africa. The number of households that experienced this crime decreased from 2019/20 to 2020/21, then constantly increased from 2020/21 to 2023/24. The second most common crime experienced by households during the five-year period is home robbery. Home robbery has declined between 2019/20 (415 000) and 2020/21 (312 000). However, there is an increase observed in the experience of home robbery between 2021/22 (394 000) and 2022/23 (465 000) before it slightly declined in 2023/24 (459 000).

Theft of personal property has been the most common crime experienced by individuals in South Africa. The number of individuals who experienced this crime decreased from 2,4 million in 2019/20 to 2,1 million in 2020/21 before it increased to 2,9 million in 2021/22. Theft of personal property decreased to 2,8 million in 2022/23, then remained constant in 2023/24. The second most common crime experienced by individuals during the five-year period is street robbery. Consumer fraud decreased between 2019/20 (670 000) and 2020/21 (583 000), then it doubled in the 2021/22 to a million before decreasing sharply to 639 000 in 2022/23, then there was a slight increase observed between 2022/23 and 2023/24.

4. Household experience of crime

4.1 Introduction

In this section, we focus on household crime experienced during the past 12 months from the GPSJS 2023/24. The reference period was April 2022 to March 2023. Seven types of crime were surveyed.

4.2 Overview of household crime level

Table 5 below presents a summary of the number of victims of various types of crime and the percentage of the population that the number represents. The table also presents the data from year two (2019/20) of the GPSJS. The data used to calculate these estimates come from the question, "Have you or your household experienced a specific type of crime during the past 12 months?". The reference period is 12 months.

Table 5 – Number and percentage of households that experienced a specific type of crime in the 12 months preceding the survey, 2019/20 and 2023/24

Indicator	Statistics (Number in '000)	Year				
		2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Housebreaking/burglary	Number	891	809	983	1 078	1 134
	Percent	5,3	4,6	5,4	5,7	5,9
Home robbery	Number	139	112	155	195	209
	Percent	0,8	0,6	0,9	1,0	1,1
Assault	Number	42	51	99	68	129
	Percent	0,3	0,3	0,5	0,4	0,7
Deliberate damaging of property	Number	52	**	**	65	113
	Percent	0,3	**	**	0,3	0,6
Theft of motor vehicle	Number	82	81	42	73	87
	Percent	0,5	0,5	0,2	0,4	0,5
Sexual offences	Number	13	*	12*	11*	22
	Percent	0,1	*	0,1	0,1	0,1
Murder	Number	14	11	20	16	22
	Percent	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1

 * Unweighted number of 3 and below per cell are too small to provide accurate estimates.
** Not collected in the specified collection period.
*** Note: Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages.

Table 5 shows approximately 1,1 million households in South Africa experienced housebreaking in the 2023/24 reference period. Approximately 209 000 households experienced home robbery, 87 000 experienced theft of a motor vehicle, and 129 000 experienced assault. Experience of housebreaking and home robbery decreased between 2019/20 and 2020/21 and increased in 2021/22 and 2023/24. However, the pattern changes for households that experienced assault. Assault levels increased between 2019/20 and 2021/22 then decreased in 2022/23 and increased again in 2023/24. Theft of motor vehicle decreased between 2019/20 and 2021/22, then increased in 2022/23 and further increased in 2023/24. Murder levels increased between 2020/21 (11 000) and 2021/22 (20 000) and decreased to 16 000 in 2022/23 before it increased in 2023/24 (22 000).

Table 6 – Victimisation rates, household crime, 2019/20–2023/24

Type of crime	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Housebreaking/burglary	5,3	4,6	5,4	5,7	5,9
Home robbery	0,8	0,6	0,9	1,0	1,1
Assault	0,3	0,3	0,5	0,4	0,7
Deliberate damaging of property	0,3	**	**	0,3	0,6
Theft of motor vehicle	0,5	0,5	0,2	0,4	0,5
Sexual offences	0,1	*	0,1	0,1	0,1
Murder	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1

* Unweighted number of 3 and below per cell are too small to provide accurate estimates.
** Not collected in the specified collection period.

Table 6 shows the victimisation rates during the past 12 months, from 2019/20 to 2023/24. Housebreaking/burglary has consistently been the most experienced crime by households. In 2023/24, 5,9% of the households in South Africa experienced housebreaking followed by home robbery and assault. The proportion of households that experienced housebreaking/burglary decreased between 2019/20 (5,3%) and 2020/21 (4,6%) then increased in 2021/22 (5,4%) and 2022/23 (5,7%) then further increased in 2023/24 (5,9%). The proportion of households that experienced sexual offence and murder has stayed the same between 2019/20 and 2023/24.

Figure 14 – Percentage distribution of type of crimes experienced by households in the 12 months preceding the survey, 2023/24
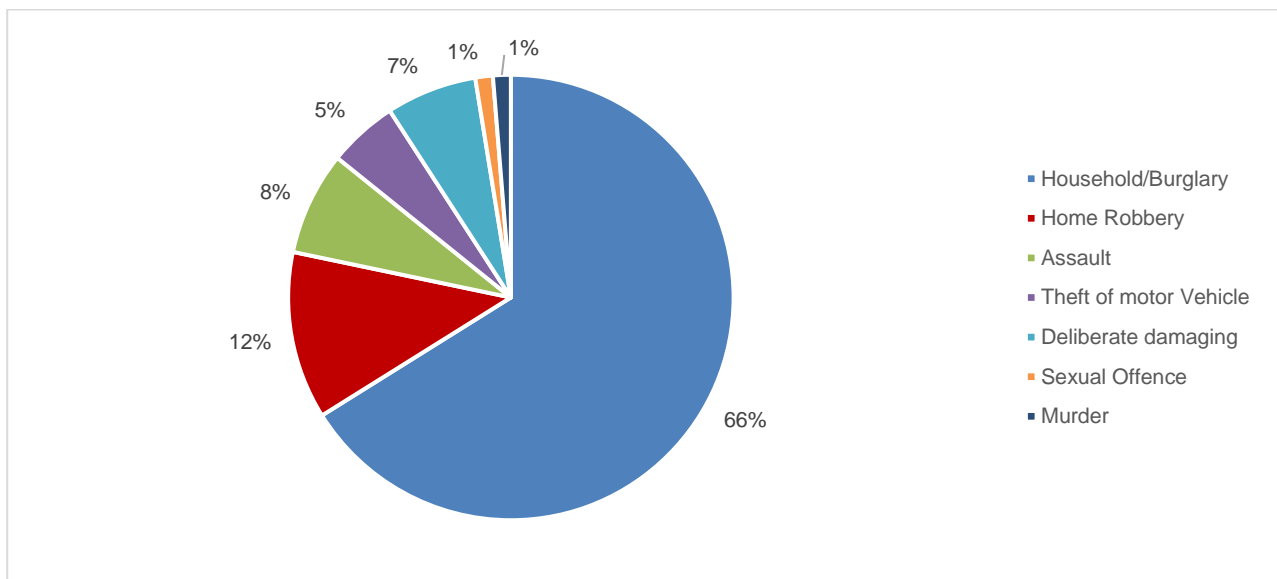
Figure 14 shows the percentage distribution of the type of crimes experienced by households. Housebreaking accounts for almost about three-quarters (66%) of the household crimes, followed by home robbery (12%), assault (8%), deliberate damage of property (7%), theft of motor vehicle (5%), sexual offences (1%), and murder (1%).

Figure 15 – Trends in housebreaking/burglary, 2019/20–2023/24
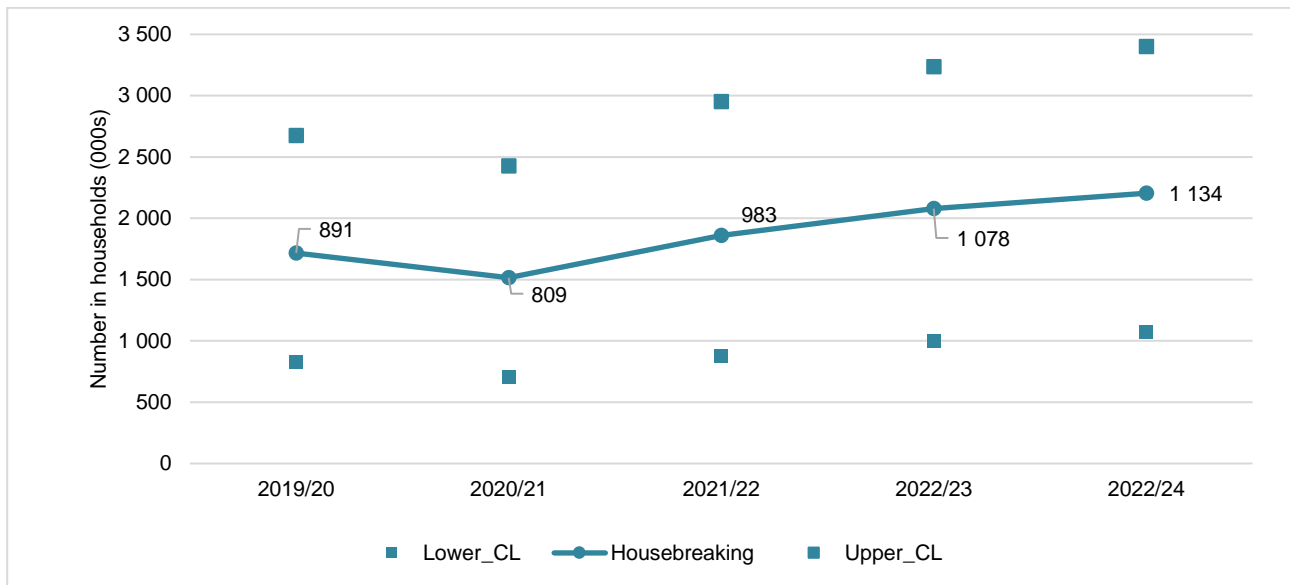
Figure 15 shows the number of households that experienced housebreaking decreased between 2019/20 (891 000) and 2020/21 (809 000). It increased from 809 000 in 2020/21 and continued to increase to 1,1 million in 2023/24. The figure shows an increase between 2020/21 and 2023/24, which was not statistically significant.

Figure 16 – Trends in home robbery, 2019/20–2023/24
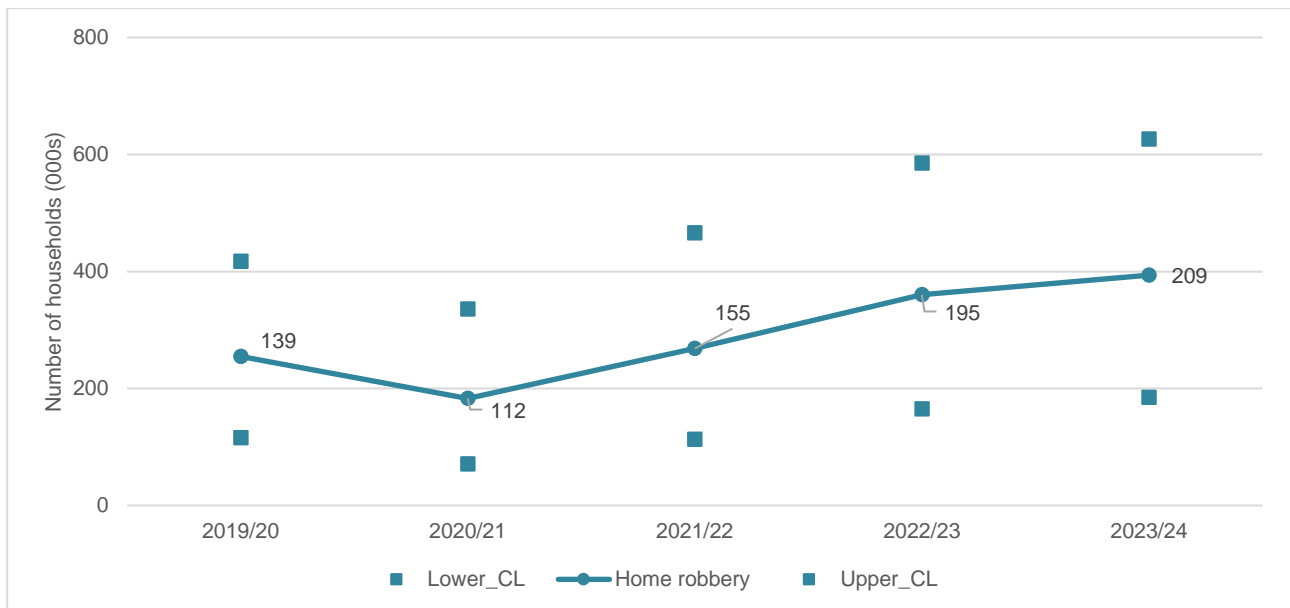
Figure 16 shows the trend in home robberies between 2019/20 and 2023/24. A decrease was observed between 2019/20 (139 000) and 2020/21 (112 000), which is not statistically significant. However, there is a steady increase between 2020/21(112 000) and 2023/24 (209 000). The increase is not statistically significant.

Figure 17 – Trends in theft of a motor vehicle, 2019/20–2023/24
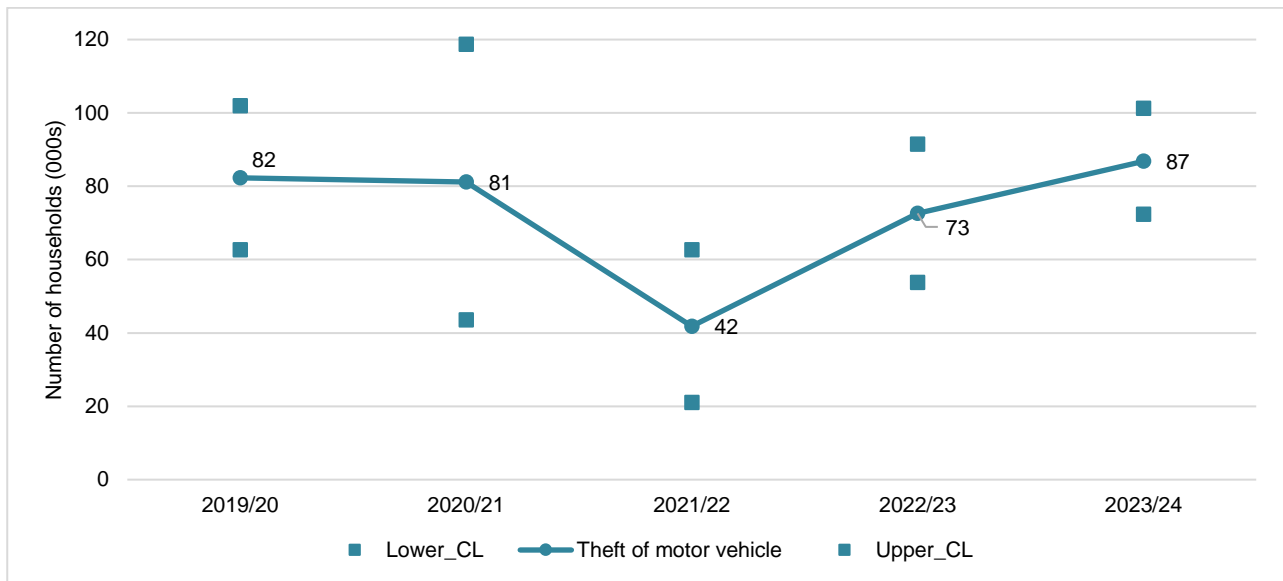
Figure 17 shows a slight decrease in theft of motor vehicle between 2019/20 and 2020/21 before a sharp decrease from 2020/21 (81 000) to 2021/22 (42 000). The decrease between 2020/21 and 2021/22 was not statistically significant. The figure further shows there was an increase in theft of motor vehicle between 2021/22 up to 2023/24. The increase is statistically significant.

Figure 18 – Trends in murder, 2019/20–2023/24
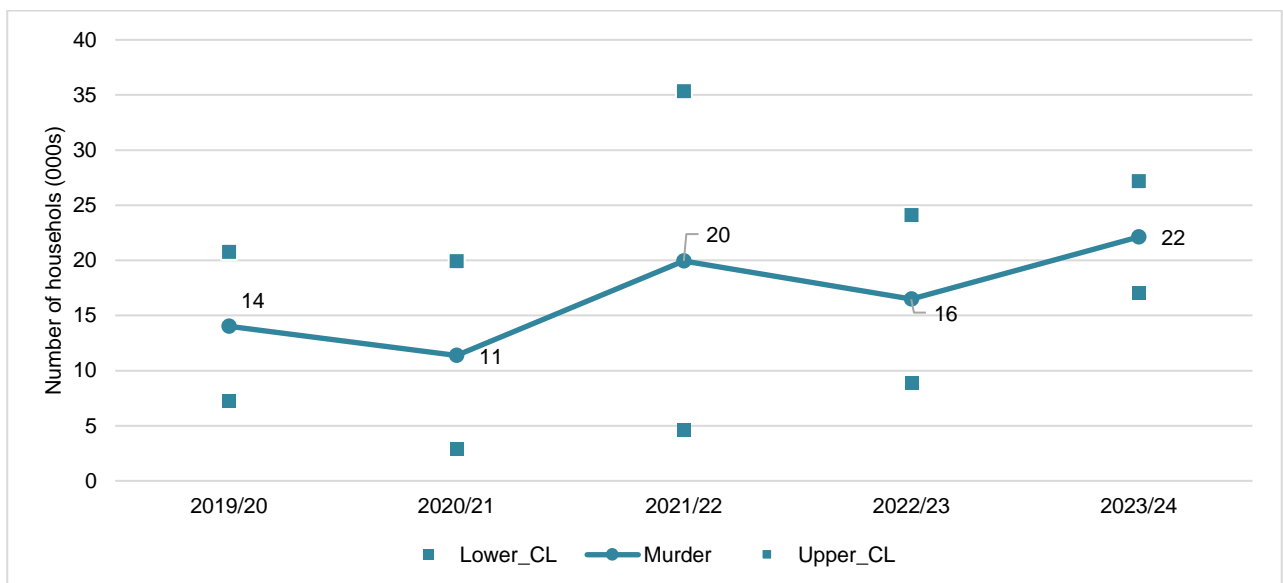
Figure 18 shows that there was a fluctuation in the number of households that experienced murder throughout the five-year period. There was a decrease between 2019/20 and 2020/21. The decrease is not statistically significant. Furthermore, there was an increase between 2020/21 and 2021/22 before it decreased again in 2022/23 and slightly increased in 2023/24. There was an increase between 2022/23 and 2023/24, although the difference is not statistically significant.

Figure 19 – Trends in sexual offences, 2019/20–2023/24
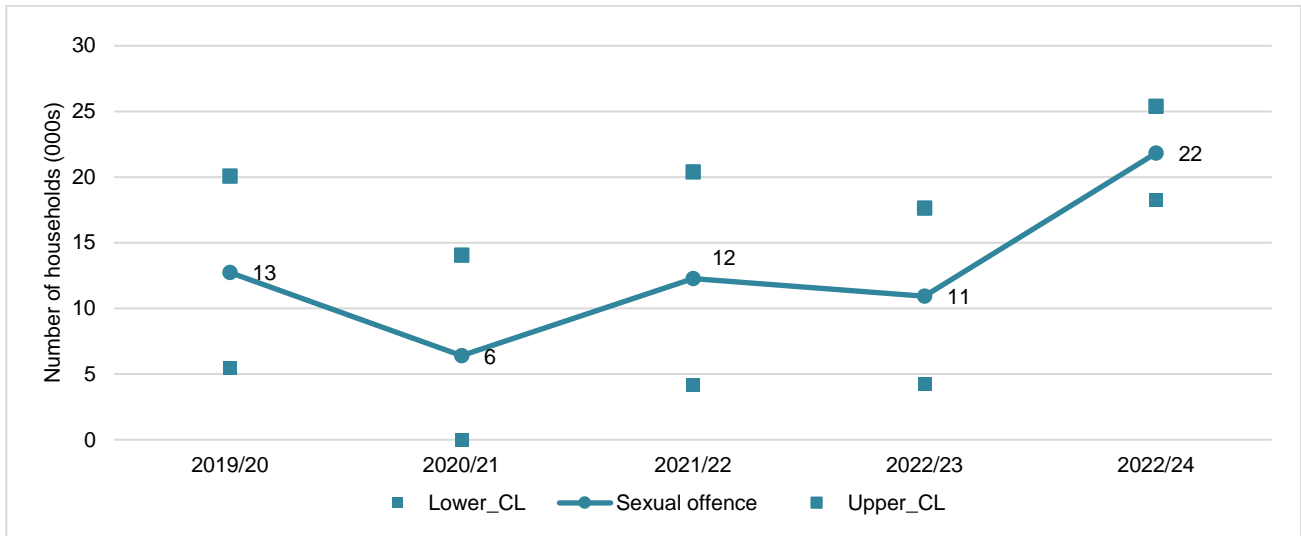
Figure 19 shows that there was a fluctuation in the number of households that experienced sexual offence throughout the five-year period. The figure shows a decrease in the experience of sexual offences between 2019/20 (13 000) and 2020/21 (6 000). The experience of sexual offences increased from 2020/21 to 2021/22 then a slight decrease in 2022/23 and increase again in 2023/24. The increase is statistically significant.

Figure 20 – Trends in assault, 2019/20–2023/24
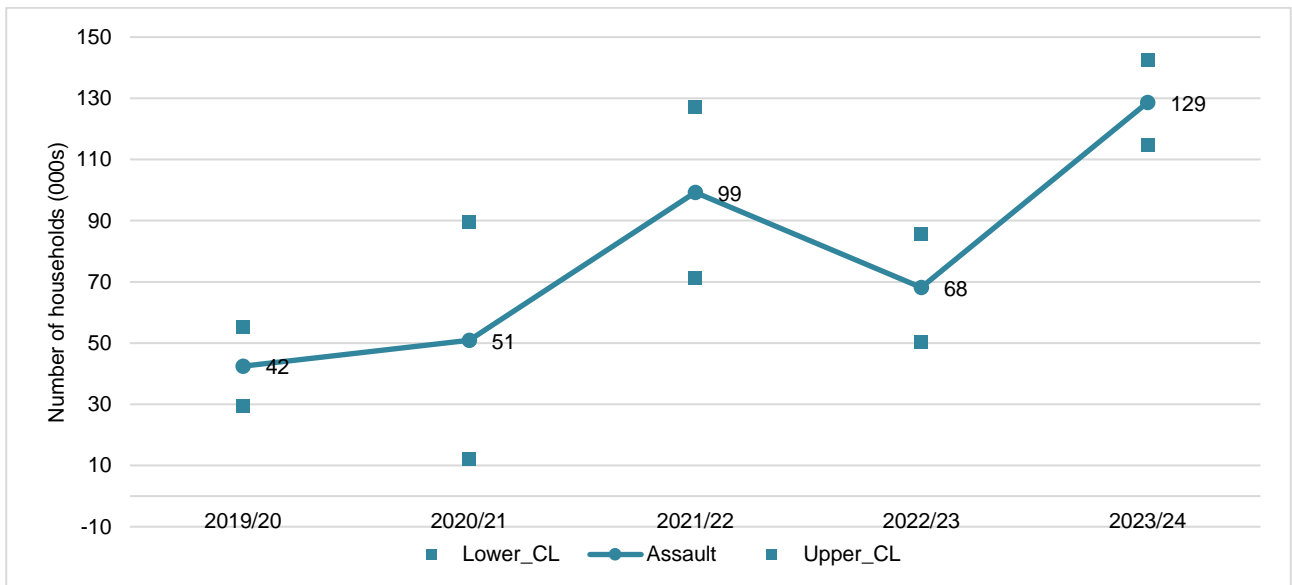
Figure 20 shows that assault increase between 2019/20 (42 000) and 2021/22 (99 000), the increase is statistically significant. However, there was a drop between 2021/22 (99 000) and 2022/23 (68 000) and a further sharp increase which almost doubled in 2023/24 (129 000). The increase between 2022/23 and 2023/24 is statistically significant.

4.3 Profile of selected household crime types

4.3.1 Housebreaking or burglary

Respondents were asked whether they experienced housebreaking during the past 12 months, how many times these occurred, during which months, and whether they reported any incidences to the police.

Table 7 – Number and percentage of households that experienced housebreaking by demographic characteristics of head of household, settlement type and province, 2023/24

Characteristic	Number of incidences ('000)	Number of households ('000)	Percentage
Sex			
Male	924	719	6,5
Female	560	415	5,0
Population			
Black African	1 134	907	5,7
Coloured	130	83	6,3
Indian/Asian	54	38	8,2
White	166	106	6,7
Age group			
15–34	369	285	6,1
35–49	558	438	6,0
50–64	381	281	6,2
65+	176	130	4,7
Marital status			
Married	467	355	6,0
Living together like husband and wife	184	136	6,1
Separated but still legally married	75	47	7,0
Divorced	30	25	10,1
Widowed	158	121	5,0
Single	570	450	5,7
Highest level of education			
No schooling	38	29	3,5
Some primary	104	81	4,6
Completed primary	52	44	5,1
Some secondary	552	404	6,2
Completed secondary	433	345	5,9
Post school	286	214	7,1
Province			
Western Cape	185	137	6,5
Eastern Cape	177	130	7,4
Northern Cape	61	39	10,3
Free State	40	37	3,6
KwaZulu-Natal	286	224	6,6
North West	98	77	5,5
Gauteng	423	324	5,5
Mpumalanga	110	80	5,3
Limpopo	104	85	4,8
Metro status			
Metro	652	615	6,9
Non-metro	826	519	5,0

* Unweighted number of 3 and below per cell are too small to provide accurate estimates.

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.
Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages.

Table 7 shows that male-headed households were more likely to experience housebreaking than female-headed households (6,5% vs 5,0%). Households in Northern Cape are most likely to experience housebreaking (10,3%), followed by Eastern Cape (7,4%), and the least province likely to experience housebreaking is Free State (3,6%). Households in metro areas were more likely to experience housebreaking than those in non-metro areas (6,9% vs 5,0%).

Figure 21 – Number of households that experienced housebreaking by month, 2019/20–2023/24

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2019/20	72	79	84	86	94	128	80	60	96	66	97	118
2020/21	36	74	66	61	68	110	98	143	89	67	58	65
2021/22	90	115	124	119	80	147	109	103	105	66	75	146
2022/23	88	92	97	120	126	191	154	99	84	89	111	152
2023/24	88	101	111	102	105	162	110	93	132	101	116	120
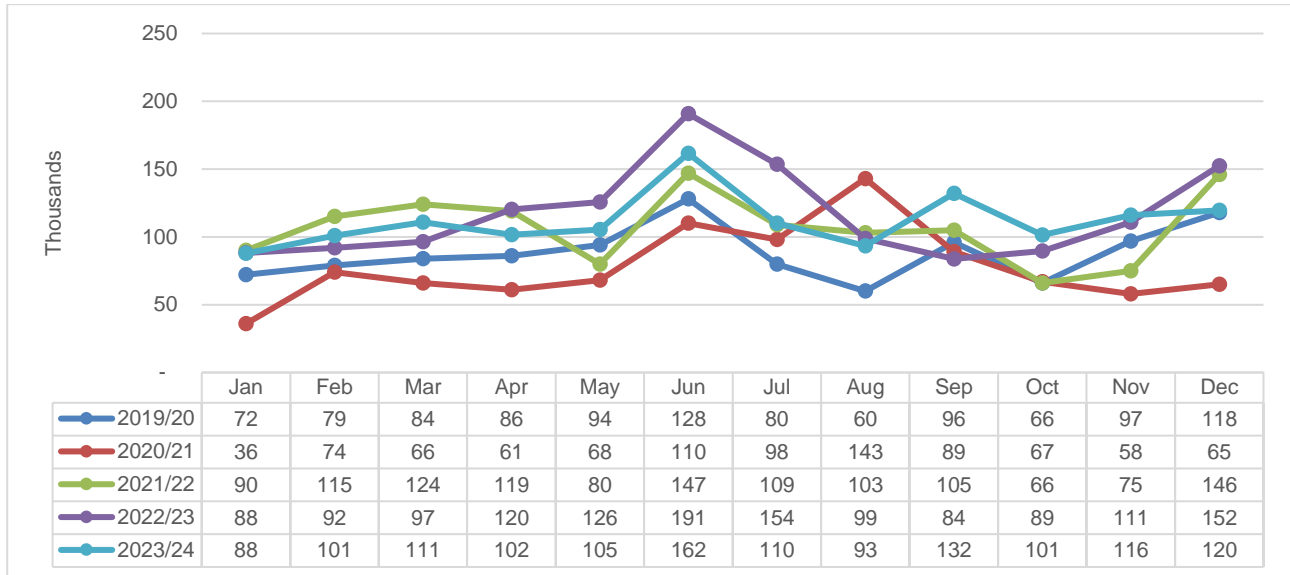
Figure 21 shows that the highest number of housebreaking incidences occurred in June (162 000), September (132 000) and December (120 000) in 2023/24. The trend is similar in all periods, where June is the modal month for incidences of housebreaking, except for 2020/21.

Figure 22 – Percentage of households that reported housebreaking to the police, 2019/20–2023/24

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Reported all incidences	48,0	54,2	51,0	41,9	41,9
Reported some incidences	3,7	1,9	8,2	9,5	2,2
Reported no incidences	48,3	43,9	40,8	48,6	55,9
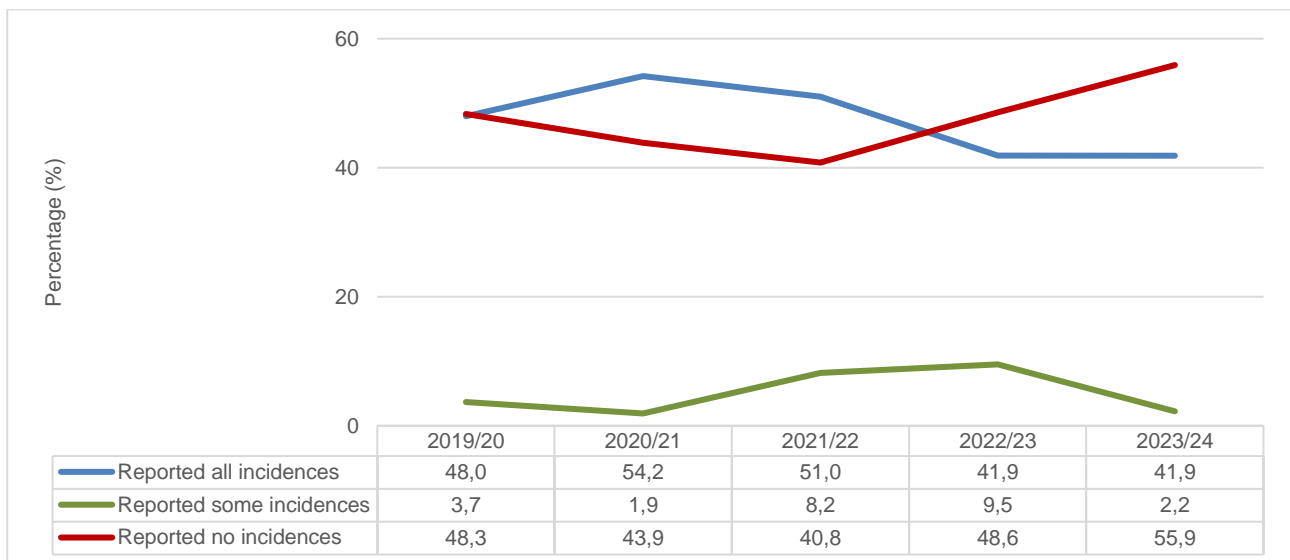
Figure 22 shows that less than half the households (44,1%) either reported all incidences (41,9%) reported some of the incidences (2,2%) of housebreaking to the police in 2023/24. This was a decrease when compared to the reporting of some or all incidences of housebreaking in 2022/23 which was at 51,4%.

Table 8 – Summary of statistics for housebreaking, 2019/20–2023/24

Indicator	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Number of incidences ('000)	1 164	1 015	1 439	1 556	1 484
Number of households that experienced housebreaking ('000)	891	809	983	1 078	1 134
Number of households that reported all or some incidences of housebreaking to the police	460	454	582	555	500
Percentage of households that reported all or some incidences of housebreaking to the police	51,7	56,1	59,2	51,4	44,1

Table 8 shows that the number of incidences of housebreaking decreased between the two reporting periods, 2019/20 to 2020/21, then increased to 1,4 million in 2021/22 and further increased to 1,6 million in 2022/23 before it decreased again to 1,5 million in 2023/24. Similarly, the number of households that experienced housebreaking decreased from 891 000 in 2019/20 to 809 000 in 2020/21, then increased to 983 000 in 2021/22. The number of experiences of housebreaking increased to 1,1 million households in 2022/23 and 2023/24. The percentage of households that reported some or all incidences to the police decreased from 59,2% in 2021/22 to 51,4% in 2022/23 and further decreased to 44,1% in 2023/24.

4.3.2 Home robbery

The GPSJS 2023/24 had 15 questions on home robbery. Questions on whether any weapons were used, the type of weapons used, whether anyone died during the home robbery, the number of people who died, and whether any of the dead were members of the household, were included in the GPSJS 2023/24.

Table 9 – Number and percentage of households that experienced home robbery by demographic characteristics of head of household, settlement type and province, 2023/24

Characteristic	Number of incidences ('000)	Number of households ('000)	Percentage
Sex			
Male	138	114	1,0
Female	125	94	1,1
Population Group			
Black African	219	175	1,1
Coloured	12	11	0,8
Indian/Asian	3 *	3 *	1,1
White	27	18	1,1
Age group			
15–34	56	43	0,9
35–49	111	94	1,3
50–64	51	38	0,8
65+	45	33	1,2
Highest level of education			
No schooling	10	7	0,9
Some primary	25	16	0,9
Completed primary	5*	5 *	0,6
Some secondary	73	67	1,0
Completed secondary	85	65	1,1
Post school	51	44	1,5

Table 9 – Number and percentage of households that experienced home robbery by demographic characteristics of head of household, settlement type and province, 2023/24 (concluded)

Characteristic	Number of incidences ('000)	Number of households ('000)	Percentage
Province			
Western Cape	32	25	1,2
Eastern Cape	16	12	0,7
Northern Cape	9	7	1,8
Free State	7	7	0,7
KwaZulu-Natal	48	41	1,2
North West	8	8	0,6
Gauteng	101	79	1,3
Mpumalanga	28	21	1,4
Limpopo	13	10	0,5
Metro status			
Metro	133	109	1,2
Non-metro	127	100	1,0

* Unweighted number of 3 and below per cell are too small to provide accurate estimates.
  Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.
  Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages.

Table 9 shows that female-headed households were more likely to experience home robbery than male-headed households (1,1% vs 1,0%). The results further show that households headed by those aged 35-49 and those aged 65 and older are the most likely to experience home robbery. Households in metro areas were more likely to experience home robbery (1,2%) compared to households in non-metro areas (1,0%).

Figure 23 – Use and type of weapons during a home robbery, 2023/24
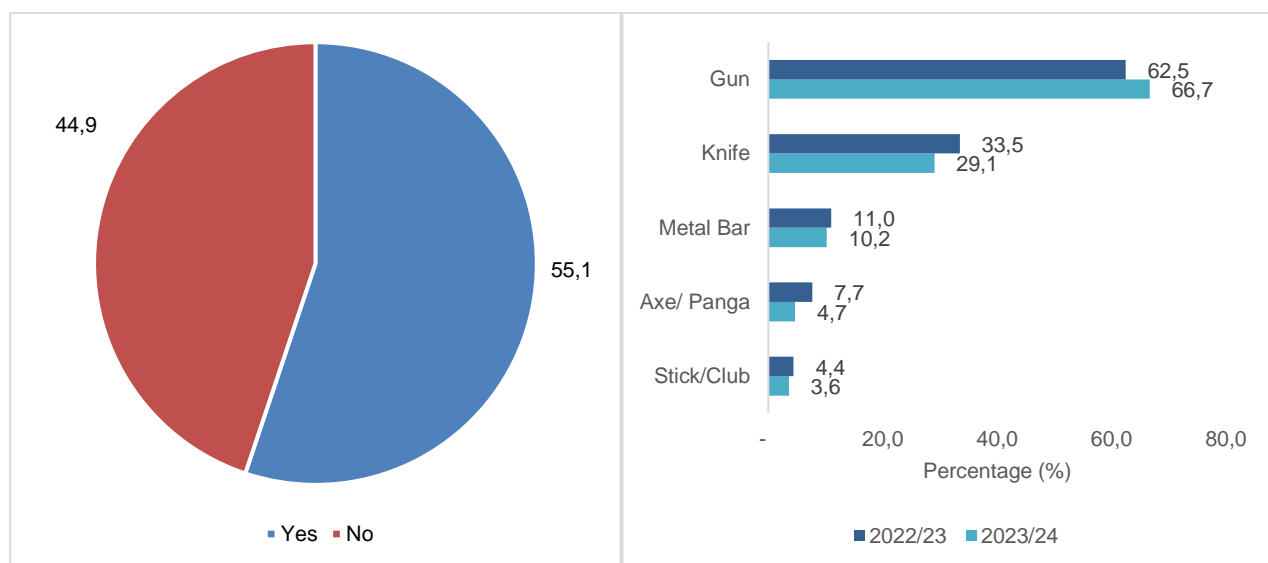
Figure 23 shows that weapons were used in 55,1% of the incidences of home robbery in 2023/24. Guns were mainly used as weapons in home robberies (66,7%), followed by knives (29,1%), metal bars (10,2%), and axes/pangas (4,7%) in 2023/24. Sticks/club (3,6%) were the least used weapons during home robberies. The use of gun as a weapon increased in 2023/24 (66,7%) from 2022/23 (62,5%), while the use of all other weapons declined.

Figure 24 – Percentage of households that reported home robbery to the police, 2019/20–2023/24

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Reported all incidences	53,6	52,8	60,6	55,1	55,6
Reported some incidences	0,9	3,1	5,8	1,7	2,0
Reported no incidences	45,5	44,1	33,6	43,2	42,4
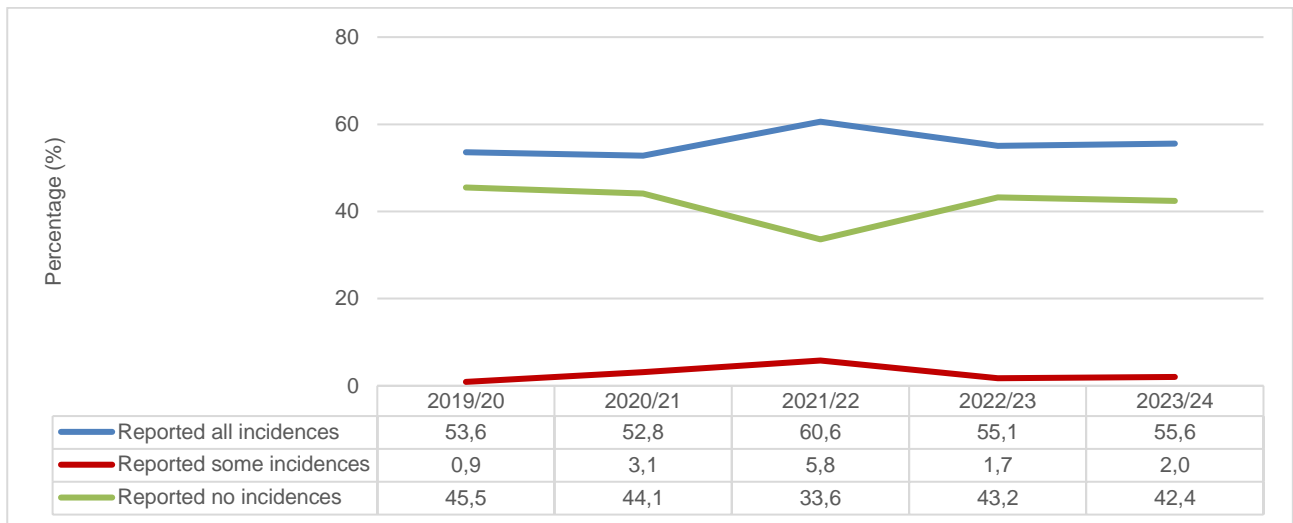
Figure 24 shows that the proportion of households who reported all or some incidences of home robbery decreased from 66,4% in 2021/22 to 56,8% in 2022/23 and increased to 57,6% in 2023/24.

Figure 25 – Percentage distribution of households that experienced injuries, required medical attention and received counselling after an incidences of home robbery, 2023/24
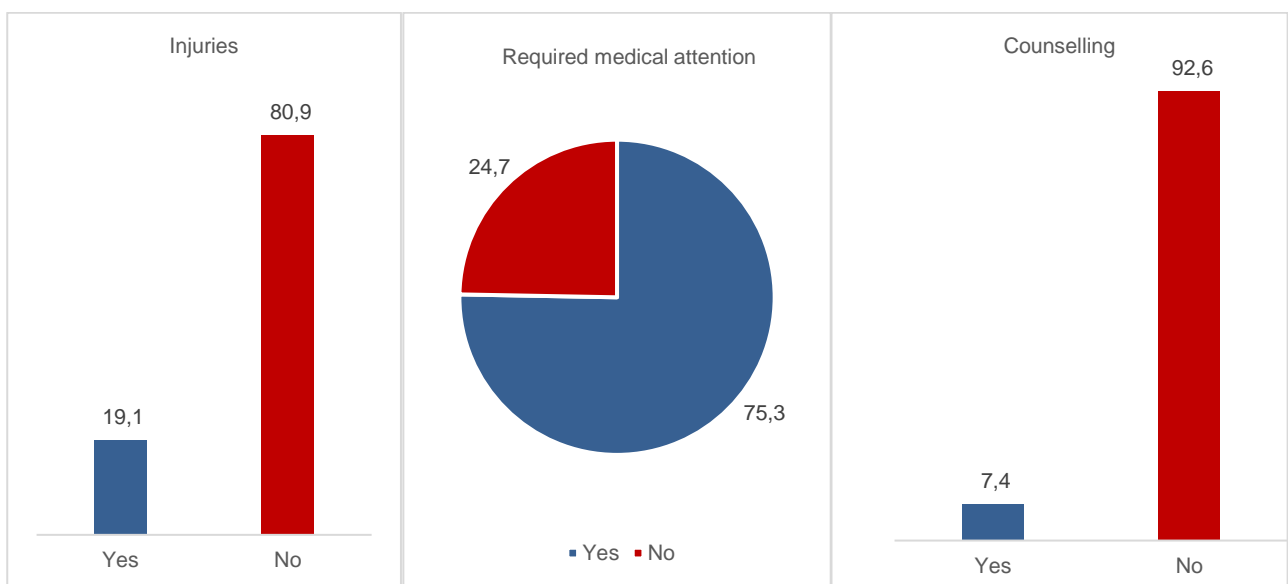
Figure 25 shows that 19,1% of the household that were victims of home robbery sustained injuries, and 75,3% of those who sustained injuries required medical attention. Only 7,4% of the victims of home robbery received counselling after the incidences.

Figure 26 – Number of households that experienced home robbery by month, 2019/20–2023/24

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2019/20	20	9	8	13	10	17	15	11	17	11	9	11
2020/21	3	3	23	17	18	15	9	14	12	6	-	11
2021/22	5	42	18	16	7	30	11	16	9	13	17	11
2022/23	16	13	18	13	19	24	15	11	19	18	20	31
2023/24	13	21	17	24	23	33	14	16	22	17	14	22
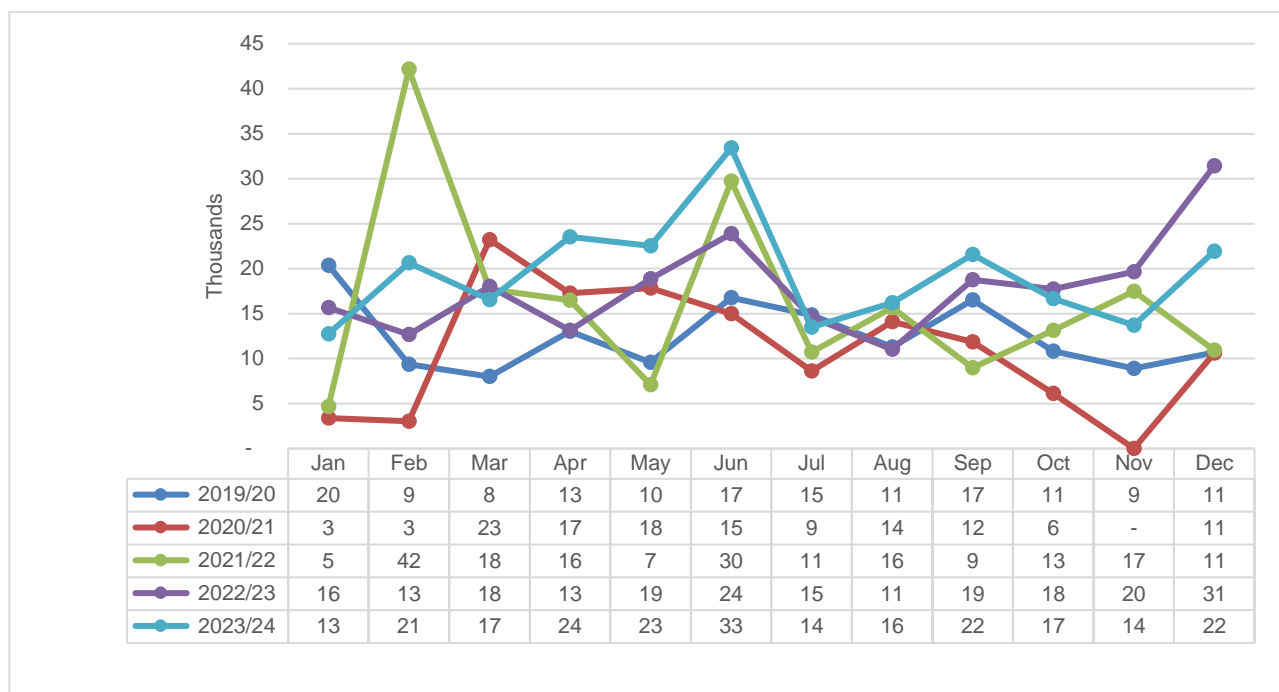
Figure 26 shows that in 2023/24, the highest number of home robbery incidences occurred in June (33 000) followed by April (24 000). June has been the peak month for incidences of home robbery for the past two year periods (2021/22 and 2022/23).

Table 10 – Summary of statistics for home robbery, 2019/20–2023/24

Indicator	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Number of incidences ('000)	169	141	205	238	263
Number of households that experienced home robbery ('000)	139	112	155	195	209
Number of households that reported some or all incidences of home robbery to the police ('000)	76	63	103	111	120
Percentage of households that reported some or all incidences of home robbery to the police	54,5	55,9	66,4	56,8	57,6

Table 10 shows that the number of incidences of home robbery decreased from 169 000 in 2019/20 to 141 000 in 2020/21, then increased to 205 000 in 2021/22 and continued to increase to 238 000 in 2022/23 and 263 000 in 2023/24. The same pattern is observed for the number of households that experienced home robbery, which decreased from 139 000 in 2019/20 to 112 000 in 2020/21, then increased to 155 000 in 2021/22 and continued to increase to 195 000 in 2022/23. The number of households that experienced home robbery increased to 209 000 in 2023/24. The percentage of households that reported at least one incidence to the police increased from 56,8% in 2022/23 to 57,6% in 2023/24.

4.3.3 Assault

The GPSJS 2023/24 had 16 questions on assault. Questions on whether any weapons were used, the type of weapons used, whether anyone died during the assault, the number of people who died, and whether any of the deceased were members of the household and the perpetrator were dropped in the GPSJS 2021/22 round but measured since GPSJS 2022/23.

Table 11 – Number and percentage of households that experienced assault by demographic characteristics of head of household, settlement type and province, 2023/24

Characteristic	Number of incidences ('000)	Number of households ('000)	Percentage
Sex			
Male	82	72	0,7
Female	85	57	0,7
Marital Status			
Married	25	22	0,4
Living together like husband and wife	32	19	0,9
Separated but still legally married	11	10	1,5
Divorced	5	5	2,1
Widowed	16	15	0,6
Single	78	57	0,7
Age group			
15–34	47	44	0,9
35–49	58	42	0,6
50–64	33	28	0,6
65+	16	15	0,6
Highest level of education			
No schooling	4*	4*	0,4
Some primary	26	18	1,0
Completed primary	3 *	3 *	0,4
Some secondary	73	57	0,9
Completed secondary	35	30	0,5
Post school	25	15	0,5
Metro status			
Metro	51	41	0,5
Non-metro	103	86	0,8

* Unweighted number of 3 and below per cell are too small to provide accurate estimates.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.
Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages.

Table 11 shows equal proportions between male-headed households (0,7%) and female-headed households (0,7%) that experienced assault. Those aged 15–34 years, had the highest proportions with 0,9% compared to other age groups. The households in non-metros (0,8%) were most likely to experience incidences of assault compared to metro (0,5%).

Figure 27 – Percentage distribution of households which experienced assault and were injured, required medical attention and received counselling after the incidences of assault, 2023/24
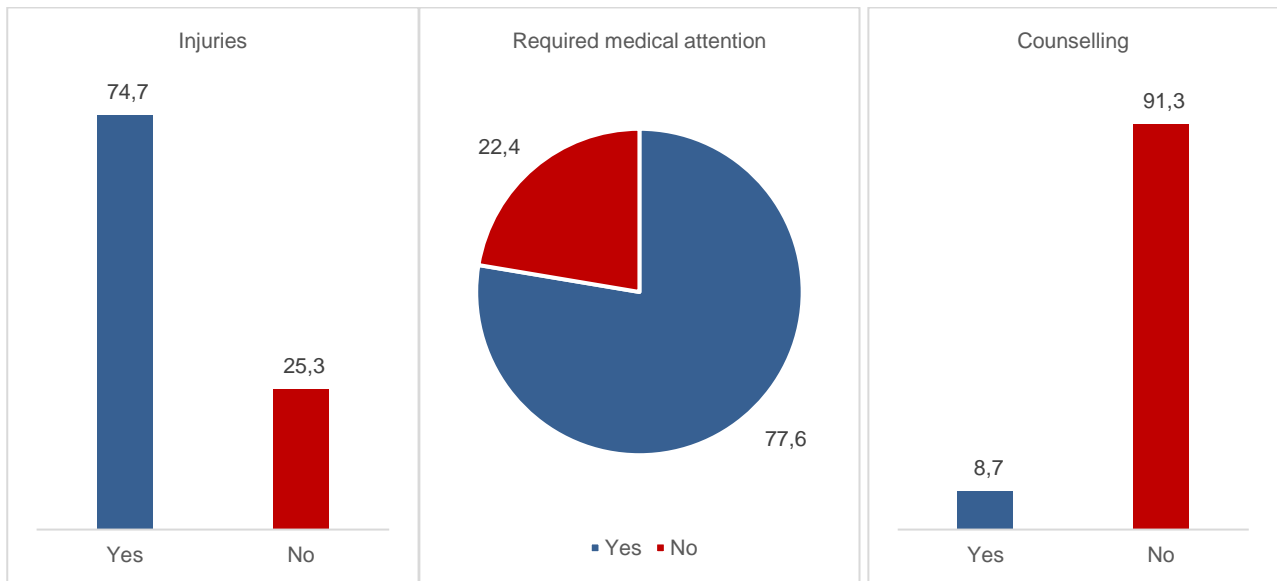
Figure 27 shows that almost 75% of the households which were victims of assault sustained injuries during the incidences, and almost 78% of those that sustained injuries required medical attention. About 8,7% of the households that were victims of assault received counselling after the incidences.

Figure 28 – Percentage distribution of a location where incidences of assaults occurred, 2023/24
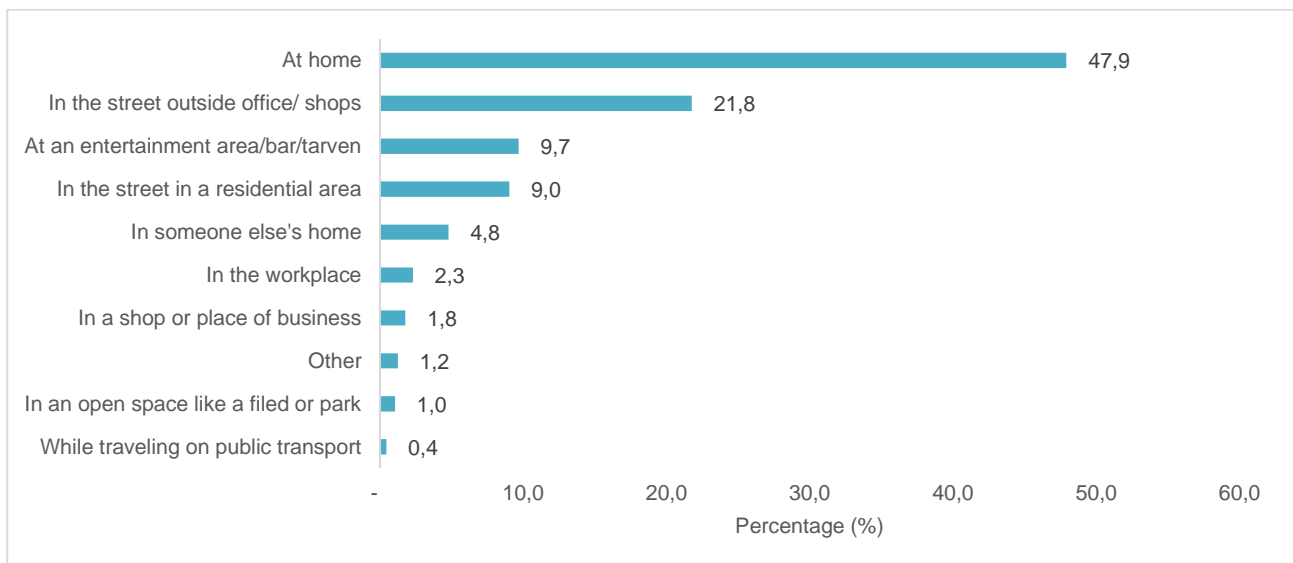
Figure 28 shows places where incidences of assault occurred. Majority (47,9%) of incidences happened at home, followed by those (21,8%) that happened in the street outside offices or shops. There is almost an equal proportion of incidences that happened at place of entertainment /bar/tavern (9,7%) and in the street in a residential area (9,0%).

Figure 29 – Percentage of incidences of assaults that happened during a home robbery, 2022/23 and 2023/24
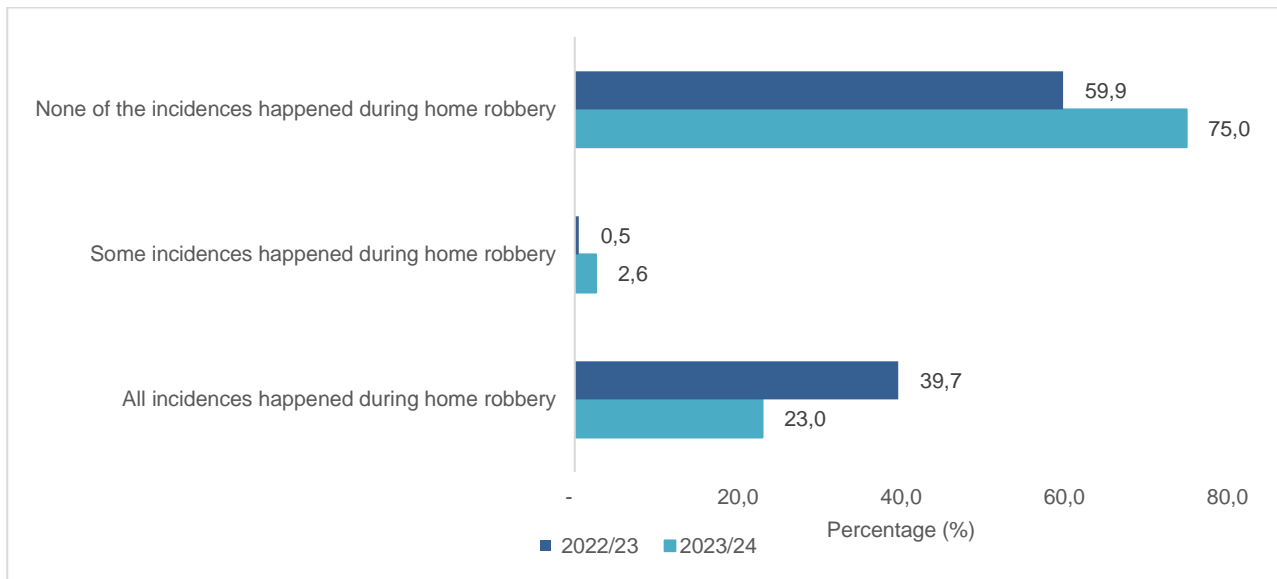
Figure 29 shows the proportion of households which experienced an incidence of assault during a home robbery. A decrease was observed between two reporting periods from 39,7% in 2022/23 to 23,0% in 2023/24 of all the incidences of assault that happened during a home robbery.

Figure 30 – Victims of assault by sex, 2022/23 and 2023/24
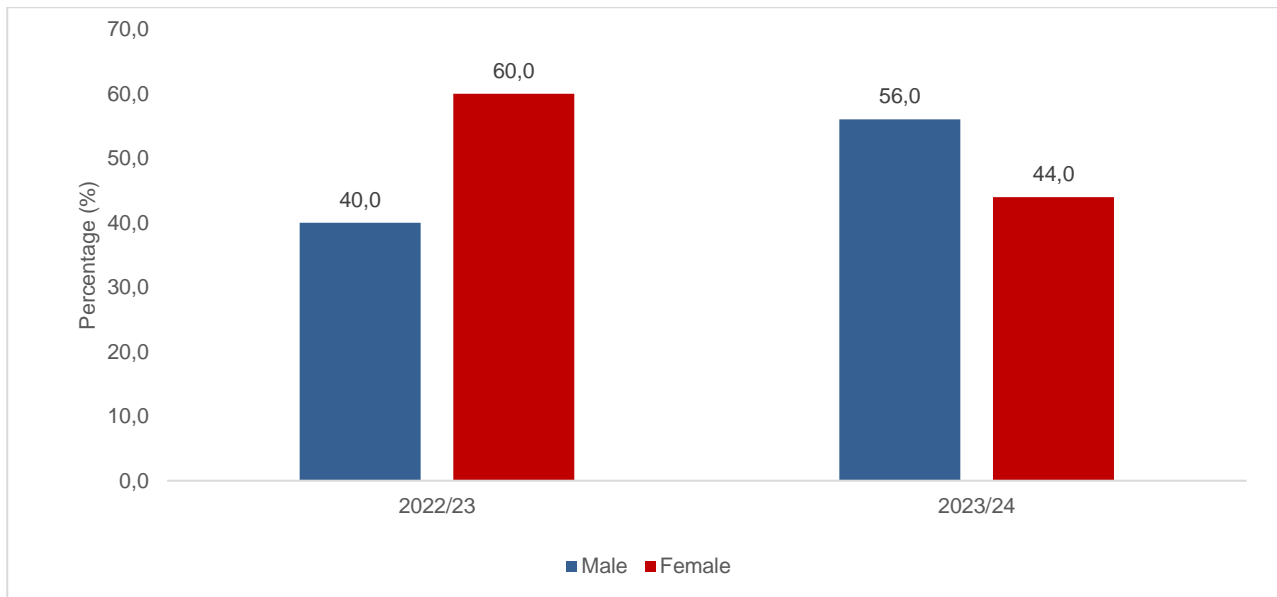
Figure 30 shows that between 2022/23 and 2023/24 there was a switch in sex for those who experienced assault, males were now dominating (56,0%) in 2023/24 compared (40,0%) 2022/23. About 44,0% of victims of assault, were females in 2023/24.

Figure 31 – Percentage distribution of use and type of weapons during an incidence of assault, 2022/23 and 2023/24
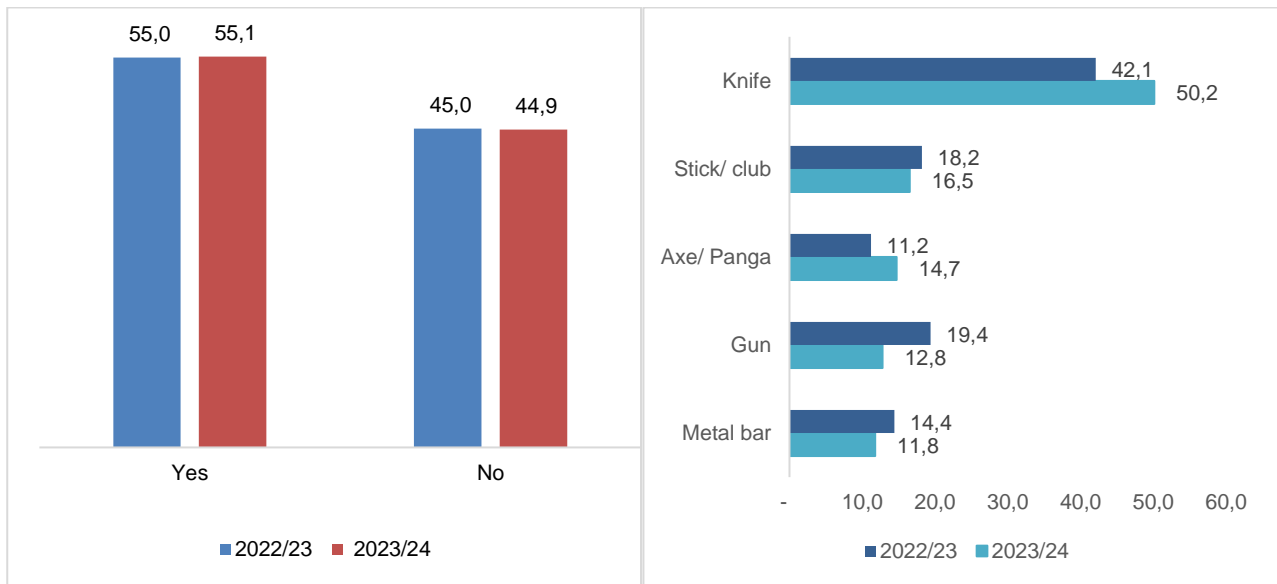
Figure 31 shows the same proportion (55%) of weapons were used in 2022/23 and 2023/24 on the incidences of assault. In 2023/24 knives were the most used weapons in incidences of assault (50,2%), followed by stick/ club (16,5%), axe/panga (14,7%), gun (12,8%) and metal bars (11,8%). Looking at the two periods (2022/23 and 2023/24), there was an increase in the use of a knife (42,1% vs 50,2%) and axe/panga (11,2% vs 14,7%). There is a decline in all the other type of weapons used during an incidence of assault.

Figure 32 – Percentage of incidences of assault committed by a specified perpetrator, 2022/23 and 2023/24
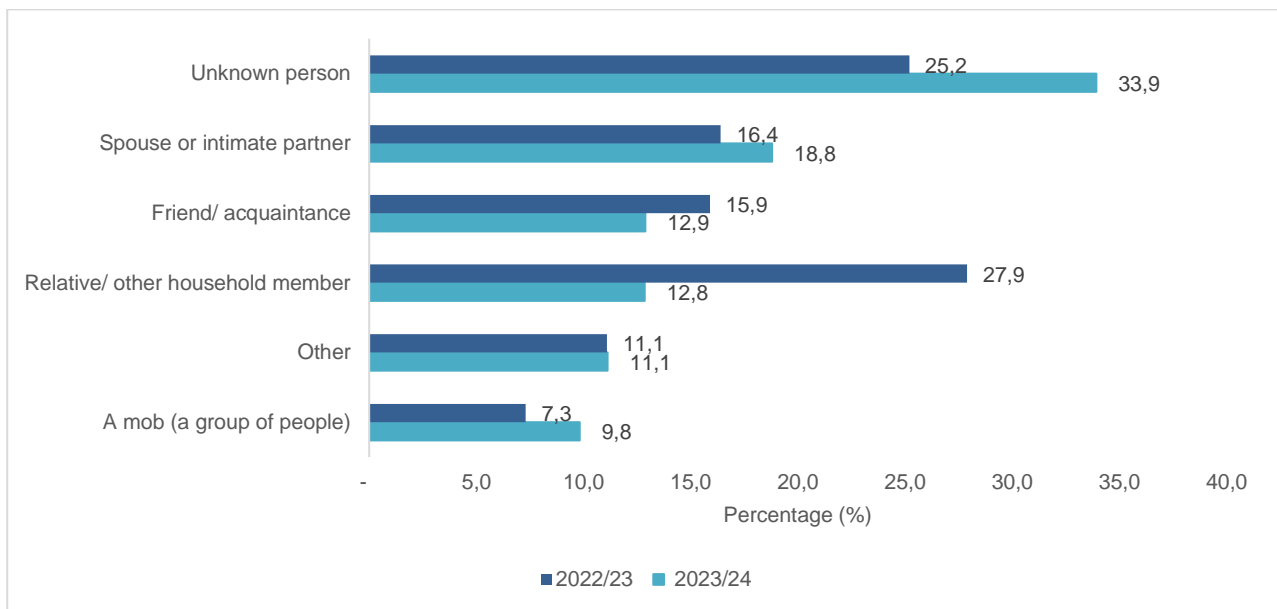
Figure 32 shows an increase in incidences of assault that were committed by someone unknown to the victim. A decrease was observed in incidences where the perpetrator was a relative or other household member (12,8% vs 27,9%), and a friend or acquaintance (12,9% vs 15,9%). While there was an increase in the number of incidences committed by a spouse or intimate partner (18,8% vs 16,4%). There is an increase of incidences of assault committed by an unknown person from 25,2% to 33,9% and those that were committed by a mob from 7,3% to 9,8% in two reporting periods.

Figure 33 – Percentage of households that reported assault to the police, 2019/20–2023/24

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Reported all incidences	56,5	50,4	70,4	51,6	66,9
Reported some incidences	3,4	0,0	3,3	2,1	0,6
Reported no incidences	40,1	49,6	26,3	46,3	32,5
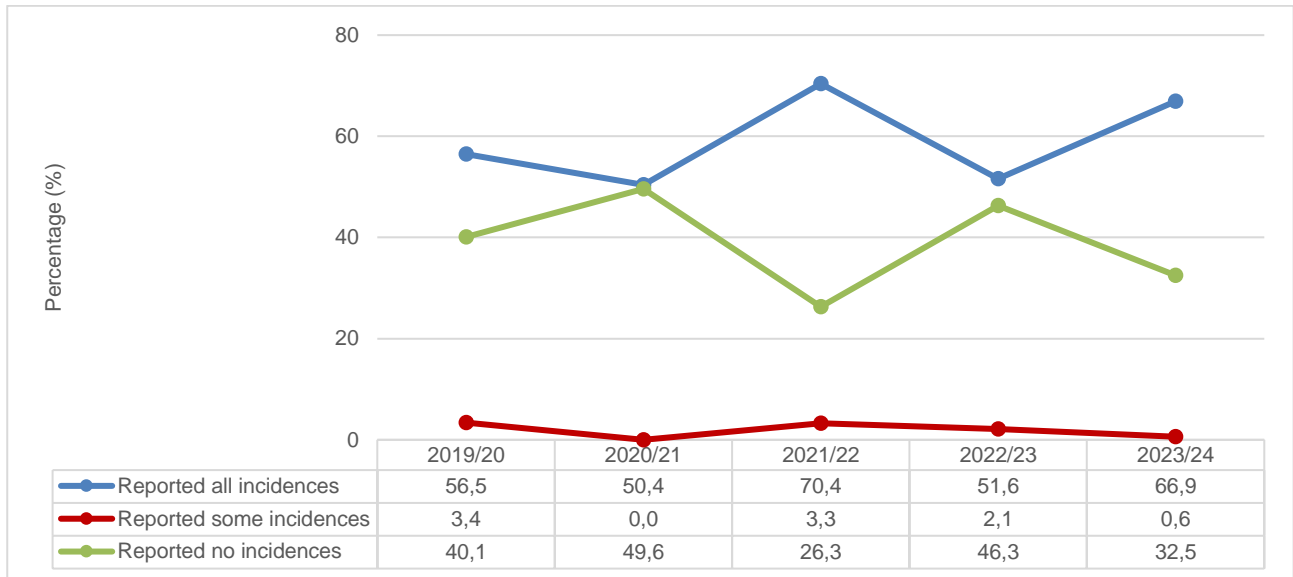
Figure 33 shows that almost 68% of the households either reported all incidences (66,9%) or reported some of the incidences (0,6%) in 2023/24.

Figure 34 – Percentage of households that were satisfied with the police response, 2022/23 and 2023/24
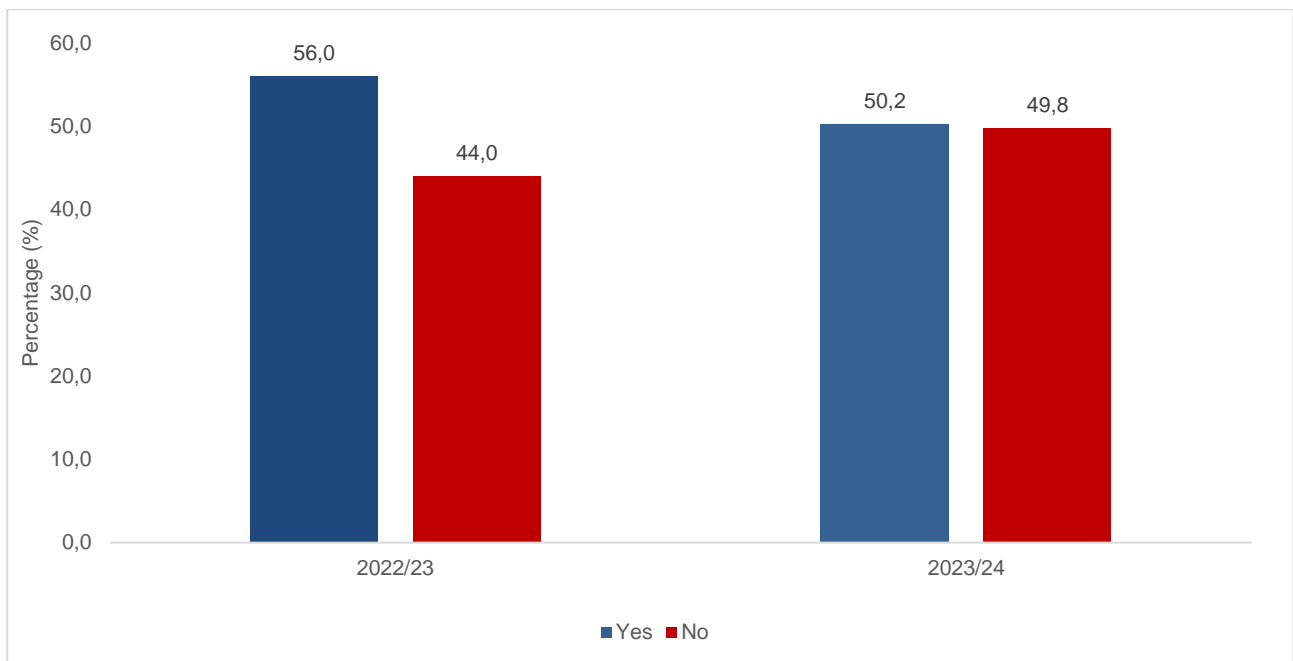
Figure 34 shows that of all the households that reported incidences of assault, about 50% were satisfied with the police response in the 2022/23 and 2023/24 period. However, satisfaction with the police decreased by 5,8 percentage points between the two periods.

Table 12 – Summary of statistics for assault, 2019/20–2023/24

Indicator	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Number of incidences ('000)	48	56	117	85	167
Number of households that experienced assault ('000)	42	51	99	68	129
Number of households that reported some or all incidences of assault to the police ('000)	25	25	73	36	87
Percentage of households that reported some or all incidences of assault to the police	60,0	50,6	73,7	53,7	67,5

Table 12 shows that both the number of incidences of assault and the number of households that experienced assault increased between 2019/20 and 2021/22, decreased in 2022/23, then almost doubled in 2023/24. The percentage of households that reported at least one incidence to the police increased by 13,8 percentage points from 53,7% in 2022/23 to 67,5% in 2023/24.

4.3.4 Theft of a motor vehicle

Respondents were asked whether they experienced theft of a motor vehicle during the past 12 months, how many times, during which months, and whether they reported any incidences to the police.

Table 13 – Number and percentage of households that experienced theft of motor vehicle by demographic characteristics of head of household and settlement type, 2023/24

Characteristic	Number of incidences ('000)	Number of households ('000)	Percentage
Sex			
Male	67	59	0,5
Female	29	28	0,3
Population			
Black African	60	57	0,4
Coloured	11	10	0,7
Indian/Asian	3*	3*	0,6
White	22	18	1,1
Age group			
15–34	23	21	0,5
35–49	33	30	0,4
50–64	25	20	0,4
65+	15	15	0,6
Metro status			
Metro	71	62	0,7
Non-metro	24	23	0,2

* Unweighted number of 3 and below per cell are too small to provide accurate estimates.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.
Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages.

Table 13 shows a high proportion of male-headed households at 0,5% compared to female-headed households at 0,3% of households experienced theft of motor vehicles. The table further shows that 0,7 % of households in metro areas experienced theft of motor vehicles compared to 0,2% of households in non-metro areas.

Figure 35 – Percentage of households that reported theft of motor vehicle to the police, 2019/20–2023/24

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Reported all incidences	78,7	83,0	57,2	73,5	85,8
Reported some incidences	0,0	7,5	0,0	2,9	0,0
Reported no incidences	21,3	9,4	42,8	23,6	14,2

Figure 35 shows that about 86% of the households reported all incidence of theft of a motor vehicle in 2023/24. The reporting of all theft of motor vehicle incidences increased by 12,3 percentage points between 2022/23 (73,5%) and 2023/24 (85,8%).

Table 14 – Summary of statistics for theft of motor vehicle, 2019/20–2023/24

Indicator	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Number of incidences ('000)	88	83	42	98	96
Number of households that experienced theft of motor vehicle ('000)	82	81	42	73	87
Number of households that reported all or some incidences of theft of motor vehicle to the police ('000)	65	74	24	56	74
Percentage of households that reported all or some incidences of theft of motor vehicle to the police	78,7	91,0	57,2	76,4	85,8

Table 14 shows that the number of incidences of theft of motor vehicles decreased from 88 000 in 2019/20 to 83 000 in 2020/21 and further declined to 42 000 in 2021/22 before it increased to 98 000 in 2022/23 then there was a slight decline to 96 000 in 2023/24. The number of households that experienced theft of motor vehicle slightly decreased from 82 000 in 2019/20 to 81 000 in 2020/21 before dropping to 42 000 in 2021/22. There is an increase observed in the number of households that experienced this crime in 2022/23 (73 000) and increased further to 87 000. The percentage of households that reported the incidences to the police increased from 76,4% in 2022/23 to 85,8% in 2023/24.

4.3.5 Deliberate damage of Dwelling Unit

The GPSJS 2023/24 had only four standard questions on deliberate damaging of dwelling. Respondents were asked whether they experienced this type of crime during the past 12 months, how many times these occurred, during which months, and whether they reported any incidences to the police.

Table 15 – Number and percentage of households that experienced deliberate damage of dwelling unit by demographic characteristics of head of household, settlement type and province, 2023/24

Characteristic	Number of incidences ('000)	Number of households ('000)	Percentage
Sex			
Male	69	60	0,5
Female	77	53	0,6
Population			
Black African	79	70	0,4
Coloured	35	19	1,4
Indian/Asian	4*	3*	0,7
White	29	21	1,3
Age group			
15–34	23	21	0,5
35–49	45	41	0,6
50–64	47	31	0,7
65+	34	21	0,8
Highest level of education			
No schooling	4*	4*	0,5
Some primary	35	17	1,0
Completed primary	8	5*	0,6
Some secondary	39	34	0,5
Completed secondary	24	22	0,4
Post school	38	30	1,0
Metro status			
Metro	72	48	0,5
Non-metro	75	65	0,6

* Unweighted number of 3 and below per cell are too small to provide accurate estimates.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.
Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages.

Table 15 shows almost equal proportions between male-headed households (0,5%) and female-headed households (0,6%) that experienced deliberate damage to the dwelling in the past 12 months. The table also shows that households headed by those aged 65+ have the largest proportion of households that experienced deliberate damage of dwelling (0,8%) compared to the other age groups. Those residing in non-metro areas are more likely to experience this crime than those in metro areas.

Figure 36 – Percentage of households that reported deliberate damage of dwelling unit to the police, 2019/20–2023/24

	2019/20	2022/23	2023/24
Reported all incidences	51,2	52,0	50,4
Reported some incidences	4,2	4,3	3,4
Reported no incidences	44,6	43,7	46,2
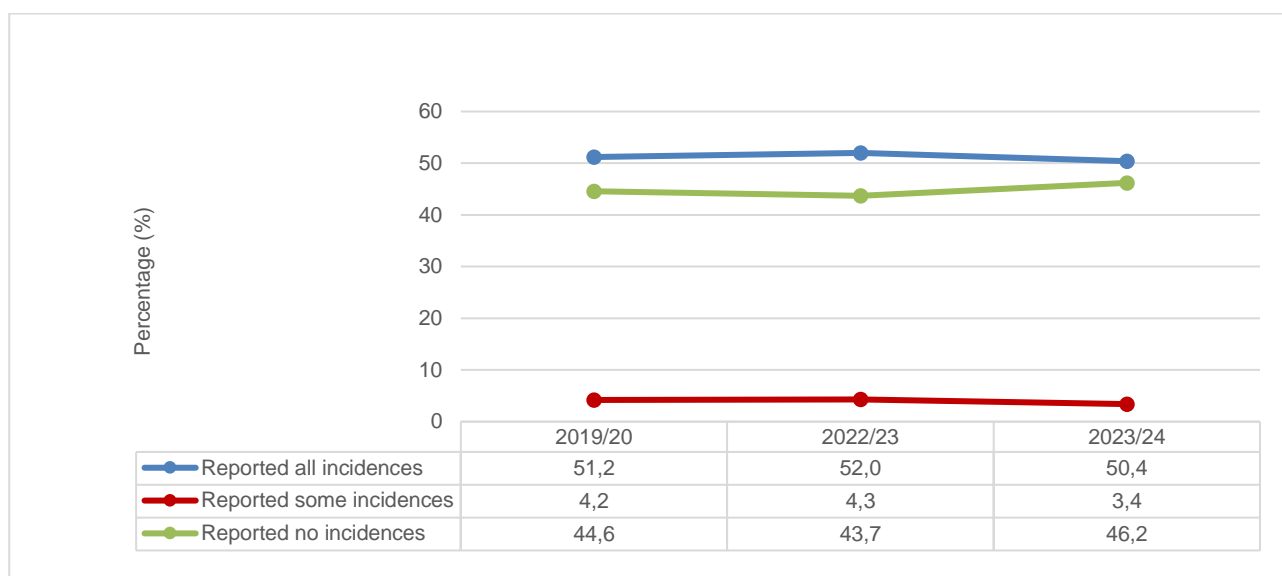
Figure 36 shows that more than half of the households (53,8%) either reported all incidences (50,4%) or reported some of the incidences (3,4%) in 2023/24. The reporting of all deliberate damage of dwelling unit incidences decreased by 2,4 percentage points between 2022/23 and 2023/24.

Table 16 – Summary of statistics for deliberate damage of dwelling unit, 2019/20–2023/24

Indicator	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Number of incidences ('000)	72	**	**	85	146
Number of households that experienced deliberate damage to dwelling unit ('000)	52	**	**	65	113
Number of households that reported some or all incidences of deliberate damage to dwelling unit to the police ('000)	29	**	**	36	61
Percentage of households that reported some or all incidences of deliberate damage to dwelling unit to the police	55,4	**	**	56,3	53,8

 * Unweighted number of 3 and below per cell are too small to provide accurate estimates.
** Not collected in 2023/24 period.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.
Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages.

Table 16 shows the number of incidences increased between 2019/20, 2022/23 and 2023/24. The data on deliberate damaging of dwelling unit was not collected for 2020/21 and 2021/22. There is an increase in incidences observed between 2019/20 (72 000) and 2022/23 (85 000) and further increased in 2023/24 (146 000). The results further show that the reporting levels increased from 55,4% in 2019/20 to 56,3% in 2022/23 before it declined to 53,8% in 2023/24.

4.3.6 Murder

The term "murder" in the GPSJS includes what SAPS refers to as "culpable homicide or unintentional killing of a human being". Stats SA understands the importance of distinguishing between murder and culpable homicide, but it is not feasible to collect such information from household surveys where respondents may not understand the difference between the two. It may be a challenge even at police stations for an officer to determine whether the case being reported is murder or homicide.

Since the murder count in the sample was small, it was not possible to calculate disaggregated estimates of acceptable quality.

Table 17 – Summary of statistics for murder, 2019/20–2023/24

Indicator	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Number of incidences ('000)	16*	11	20	16	22
Number of households that experienced murder ('000)	14	11	20	16	22
Number of households that reported all or some incidences of murder to the police ('000)	14	11	19	15	22
Percentage of households that reported all or some incidences of murder to the police	100,0	100,0	95,0	93,8	100,0

*It includes incidences that occurred during a home robbery.

Table 17 above shows the summary of statistics of murder between 2019/20 and 2023/24. It further shows the percentage of households that reported all, or some incidences of murder decreased in 2020/21 (100,0%) to 2021/22 (95,0%). The reporting of murder incidences further declined to 93,8% in 2022/23 then increased back to 100% in 2023/24.

4.3.7 Sexual offences

Given the sensitive nature of sexual offences and the context of household-based interviews, sexual offences are thought to be underreported in the GPSJS. It is likely that most of those individuals who have already reported sexual offences to the police will proceed to also report it to the survey officer who is collecting the data. It is important to note that as the sexual offences count in the sample was small, it was not possible to calculate disaggregated estimates of acceptable quality.

Table 18 – Summary of statistics for sexual offences, 2019/20–2023/24

Indicator	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Number of incidences ('000)	13*	8*	12*	12*	25
Number of households that experienced sexual offences ('000)	13*	6*	12*	11*	22
Number of households that reported all or some incidences of sexual offences to the police ('000)	8*	5*	11*	10*	17
Percentage of households that reported all or some incidences of sexual offences to the police	59,9	88,7	90,0	92,3	78,4

* Sample is too small, and CVs are too high to make meaningful inferences.

Table 18 above shows the percentage of households that reported all or some incidences of sexual offences to the police. The percentage increased from 59,9% in 2019/20 to 88,7% in 2020/21 and further increasing up to 92,3% in 2022/23 before it declined in 2023/24 (78,4%).

4.4 Summary

Housebreaking is the most common crime experienced by households in South Africa. A total of 1,1 million households have experienced housebreaking incidences in the 2023/24 period. The second most common type of crime experienced by households is home robbery, followed by assault. Data show that the experience of crime by households increased for all seven types of type of crimes in the past 12 months.

Furthermore, housebreaking was mostly experienced by male-headed households. Housebreaking peaked in June, with 162 000 households experiencing this crime. There is a decrease observed in the number of households that reported at least one incidence of housebreaking. A total of 129 000 households experienced assault in 2023/24 which doubled from 2022/23. Assault was most likely to be experienced by male-headed households and households in non-metro areas. Out of the households that experienced assault, 55% reported that weapons were used. The households reported that the weapon that was mainly used during the incidences of assault was a knife. An estimated 34% unknown to the members of the household were reported as perpetrators of assault. Out of the households that reported incidences of assault 50% indicated that they were satisfied with the police response.

5. Individual experience of crime

5.1 Introduction

This section focuses on crimes experienced by individual members of households 16 years and older. As mentioned earlier in the report, the survey of children under 16 requires more resources due to legislation on child welfare and the legislative restrictions on dealing with young children. Therefore, the respondent should be a randomly selected member of a sampled household aged 16 years or older at the time of the interview.

Table 19 – Number and percentage of individuals that experienced a specific type of crime in the 12 months preceding the survey, 2019/20–2023/24

Indicator	Number in ('000)	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Theft of personal property	Number	902	732	1 105	1 228	1 324
	Percent	2,2	1,8	2,6	2,9	3,0
Street Robbery	Number	451	304	246	483	443
	Percent	1,1	0,7	0,6	1,1	1,0
Consumer fraud	Number	384	321	376	314	367
	Percent	1,0	0,8	0,9	0,7	0,8
Psychological Violence	Number	**	**	**	265	315
	Percent	**	**	**	0,6	0,7
Assault	Number	224	**	**	263	295
	Percent	0,6	**	**	0,6	0,7
Hijacking of motor vehicle	Number	85	64	134	114	81
	Percent	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,2
Sexual offences	Number	31	**	**	30	52
	Percent	0,1	**	**	0,1	0,1

* Unweighted number of 3 and below per cell are too small to provide accurate estimates.
** Not collected in the specified collection period.
Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages.

Table 19 shows that in 2023/24 (1,3 million) South Africans aged 16 years and older experienced theft of personal property, followed by those who experienced street robbery (443 000) and consumer fraud (367 000). Theft of personal property decreased from 2019/20 (902 000) to 2020/21 (732 000), then increased from 2021/22 to 2023/24. There is an increase observed in the levels of individual types of crimes between 2022/23 and 2023/24 except for street robbery and hijacking of motor vehicles, which decreased from 483 000 to 443 000 and 114 000 to 81 000 respectively. About 265 000 individuals experienced psychological violence in 2022/23 which increased to 315 000 in 2023/24.

The trends will be analysed with the assistance of the charts below. The 95% confidence interval will be used to determine whether the changes over time were statistically significant or otherwise.

Table 20 – Victimisation rates – individual experience of crime, 2019/20–2023/24

Indicator	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Theft of personal property	2,2	1,8	2,6	2,9	3,0
Street Robbery	1,1	0,7	0,6	1,1	1,0
Consumer fraud	1	0,8	0,9	0,7	0,8
Psychological Violence	**	**	**	0,6	0,7
Assault	0,6	**	**	0,6	0,7
Hijacking of motor vehicle	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,2
Sexual offences	0,1	**	**	0,1	0,1

Table 20 shows the victimisation rates during the past five years, from 2019/20 to 2023/24. Theft of personal property has consistently been the most experienced crime by individuals 16 years and above. In 2023/24, 3,0% of the individuals in South Africa experienced theft of personal property followed by street robbery and consumer fraud. The proportion of individuals that experienced theft of personal property decreased between 2019/20 (2,2%) and 2020/21 (1,8%) then increased to 3,0% in 2023/24. In 2022/23, 0,6% of the individuals experienced psychological violence, this increased to (0,8%) in 2023/24.

Figure 37 – Percentage distribution of type of crimes experienced by individuals in the 12 months preceding the survey, 2023/24
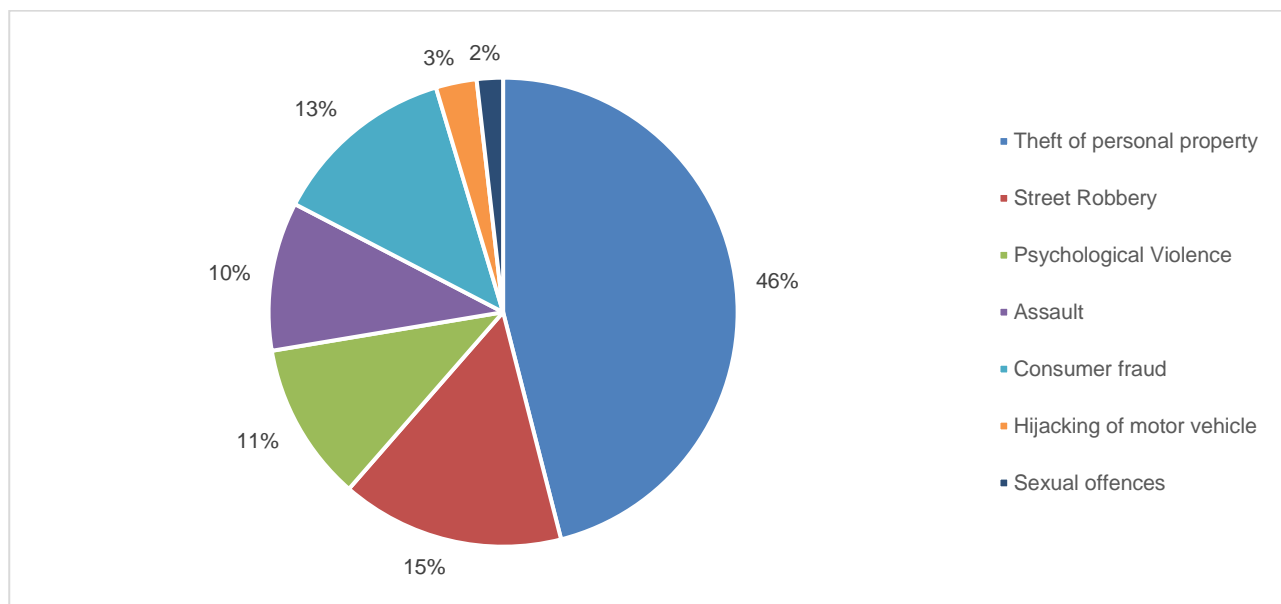
Figure 37 shows that theft of personal property is the most common type of crime experienced by individuals. Almost half (46,0%) of the crimes committed against individuals involve the theft of personal property, followed by street robbery (15,0%), consumer fraud (13,0%), psychological violence (11,0%), assault (10,0%), hijacking (3,0%), and sexual violence (2,0%).

Figure 38 – Trends in theft of personal property, 2019/20–2023/24
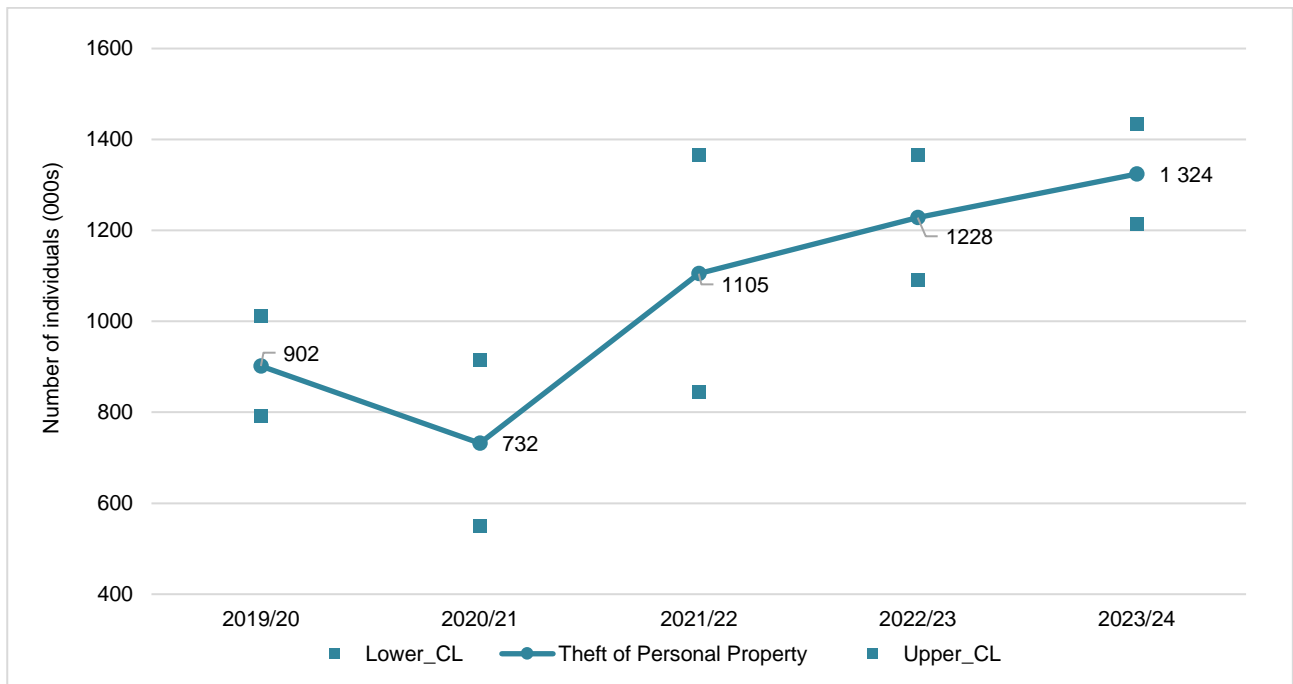
Figure 38 shows that theft of personal property decreased between 2019/20 (902 000) and 2020/21 (732 000), the decrease is not statistically significant. An upward trend has been observed from 2020/21 (732 000) to 2023/24 (1,3 million), the increase is statistically significant.

Figure 39 – Trends in street robbery, 2019/20–2023/24
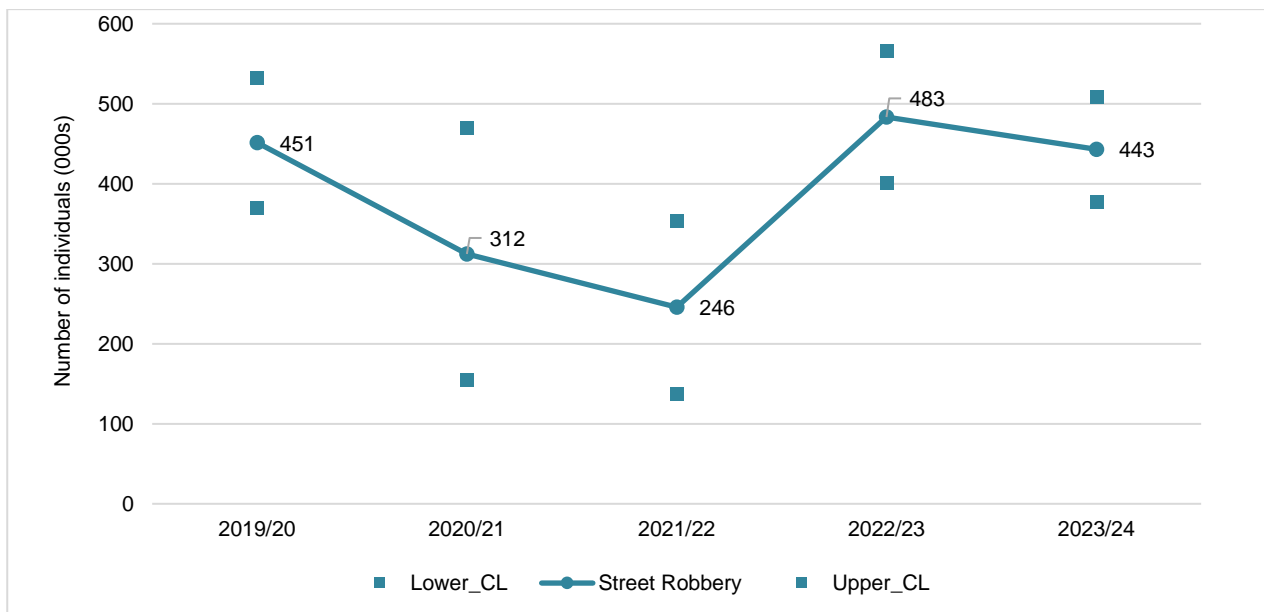
Figure 39 shows that there was a constant decline in street robbery between 2019/20 (451 000) and 2021/22 (246 000). There is a statistically significant difference between the two periods. The figure further shows a statistically significant increase between 2021/22 (246 000) and 2022/23 (483 000). In 2023/24 (443 000) a decrease has been observed for the number of individuals who experienced street robbery from 2022/23 (483 000) and it is not statistically significant.

Figure 40 – Trends in consumer fraud, 2019/20–2023/24
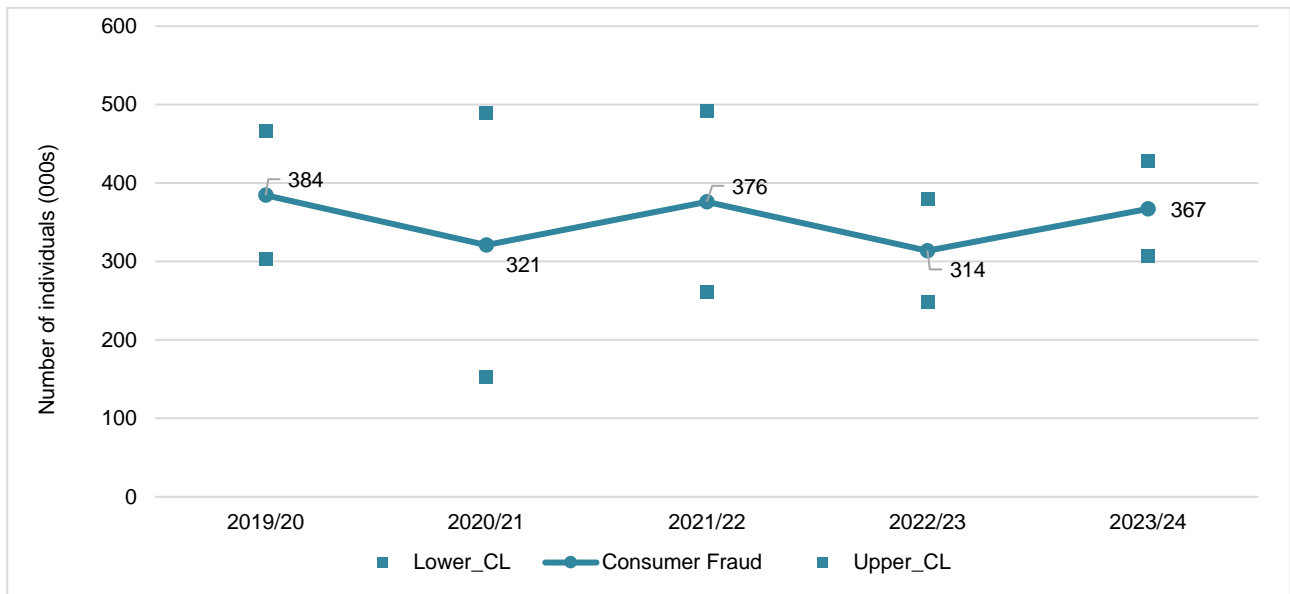
Figure 40 shows there was a slight decrease in consumer fraud between 2019/20 (384 000) and 2020/21 (321 000). There was an increase observed in the levels of consumer fraud between 2020/21 (321 000) and 2021/22 (376 000), with a decrease in 2022/23 (314 000). The difference between 2019/20 and 2023/24 is not statistically significant.

Figure 41 – Trends in assault, 2019/20–2023/24
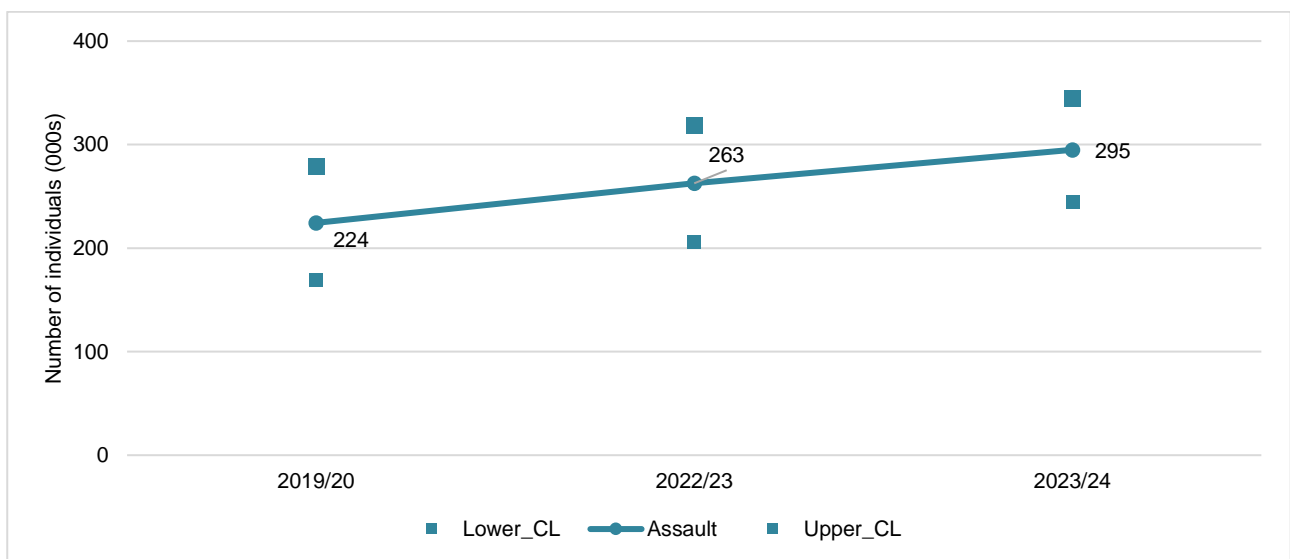
Figure 41 shows there was a steady incline for number of assault victims for individuals aged from the 2019/20 period to 2023/24. Experience of assault increased from 224 000 in 2019/20 to 263 in 2022/23, it then further increased to 295 000 in 2023/24. This type of crime was not collected in 2020/21 and 2021/22 periods.

Figure 42 – Trends in hijacking, 2019/20–2023/24
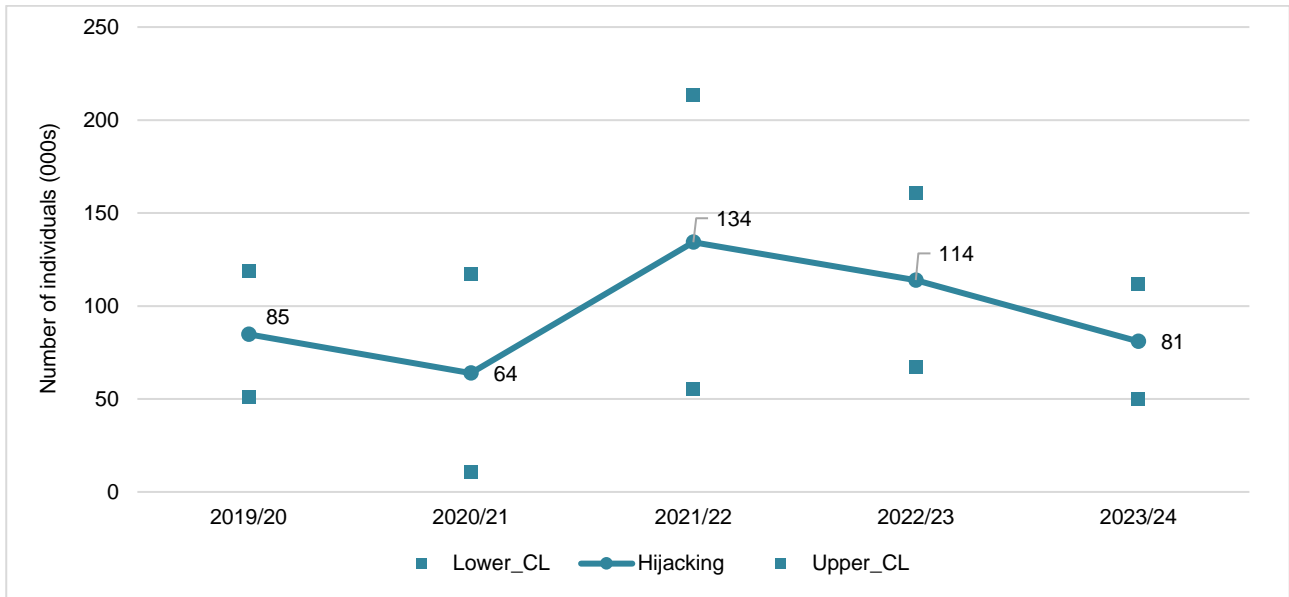
Figure 42 shows a fluctuating trend in the number of victims of hijacking between 2019/20 and 2023/24. The number of victims of hijacking decreased between 2019/20 (85 000) and 2020/21 (64 000). However, a sharp increase was observed between 2020/21 (64 000) and 2021/22 (134 000). The figure also shows a decrease in the number of hijackings between 2021/22 (134 000) and 2022/23 (114 000). A further decline was observed in 2023/24 (81 000) which is not statistically significant.

Figure 43 – Trends in sexual offence, 2019/20–2023/24
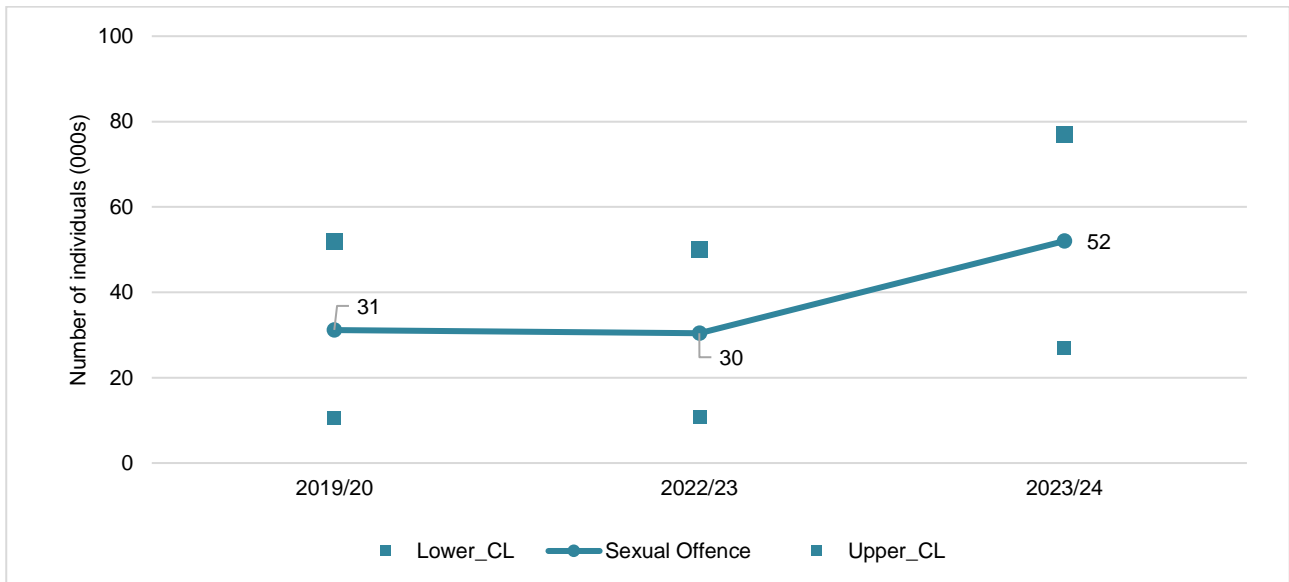
Figure 43 shows trend in the number of victims of assault between 2019/20 and 2023/24. This type of crime was not collected in 2020/21 and 2021/22 periods. The figure shows a slight drop in the number of victims of sexual offence from 31 000 in 2019/20 to 30 000 in 2022/23, it then further shows an increase (52 000) in 2023/24.

5.2 Profile of selected individual crime types

5.2.1 Theft of personal property

Respondents were asked whether they experienced theft of personal property during the past 12 months, how many times, during which months, and whether they reported any incidences to the police.

Table 21 – Number and percentage of individuals that experienced theft of personal property by demographic characteristics of individuals, province and settlement type, 2023/24

Characteristic	Number of incidences ('000)	Number of individuals ('000)	Percentage
Sex			
Male	773	715	3,4
Female	636	609	2,7
Population			
Black African	1 128	1 065	3,1
Coloured	101	95	2,5
Indian/Asian	43	37	3,0
White	134	126	3,4
Age group			
16–34	743	705	3,5
35–49	384	358	3,0
50–64	221	204	2,6
65+	61	56	1,4
Marital status			
Married	317	293	2,6
Living together like husband and wife	146	141	3,3
Divorced	54	50	5,8
Separated but still legally married	7	7	2,2
Widowed	63	60	2,2
Single	822	772	3,2
Highest Level of Education			
No schooling	8	7	0,6
Some primary	60	59	2,1
Completed primary	20	20	1,2
Some secondary	548	513	3,1
Completed secondary	460	439	3,0
Post school	296	272	4,4
Province			
Western Cape	197	194	3,6
Eastern Cape	112	104	2,4
Northern Cape	26	22	2,4
Free State	63	51	2,4
KwaZulu-Natal	163	146	1,8
North West	87	83	2,8
Gauteng	601	570	4,6
Mpumalanga	90	89	2,7
Limpopo	70	64	1,6
Metro status			
Metro	858	807	4,0
Non-metro	549	517	2,2

* Unweighted number of 3 and below per cell are too small to provide accurate estimates.
 Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.
 Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages.

Table 21 shows that males were more likely to experience theft of personal property than females in 2023/24. Persons aged 16–34 were most likely to this crime (3,5%). Individuals aged 65+ and older have the least likelihood of experiencing theft of personal property. Gauteng has the highest proportion of individuals who experienced theft of personal property (4,6%), followed by Western Cape (3,6%), and North West (2,8%). Persons living in metro areas (4,0%) were more likely to experience theft of personal property compared to those in non-metro areas (2,2%).

Figure 44 – Number of individuals who experienced theft of personal property by month, 2019/20–2023/24

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2019/20	62	44	136	83	92	152	69	72	55	65	90	93
2020/21	23	73	54	64	18	150	59	101	46	57	75	73
2021/22	140	119	145	117	57	228	57	74	50	67	73	118
2022/23	69	109	100	118	132	226	158	78	143	79	112	98
2023/24	104	125	133	139	95	128	134	63	120	92	103	140
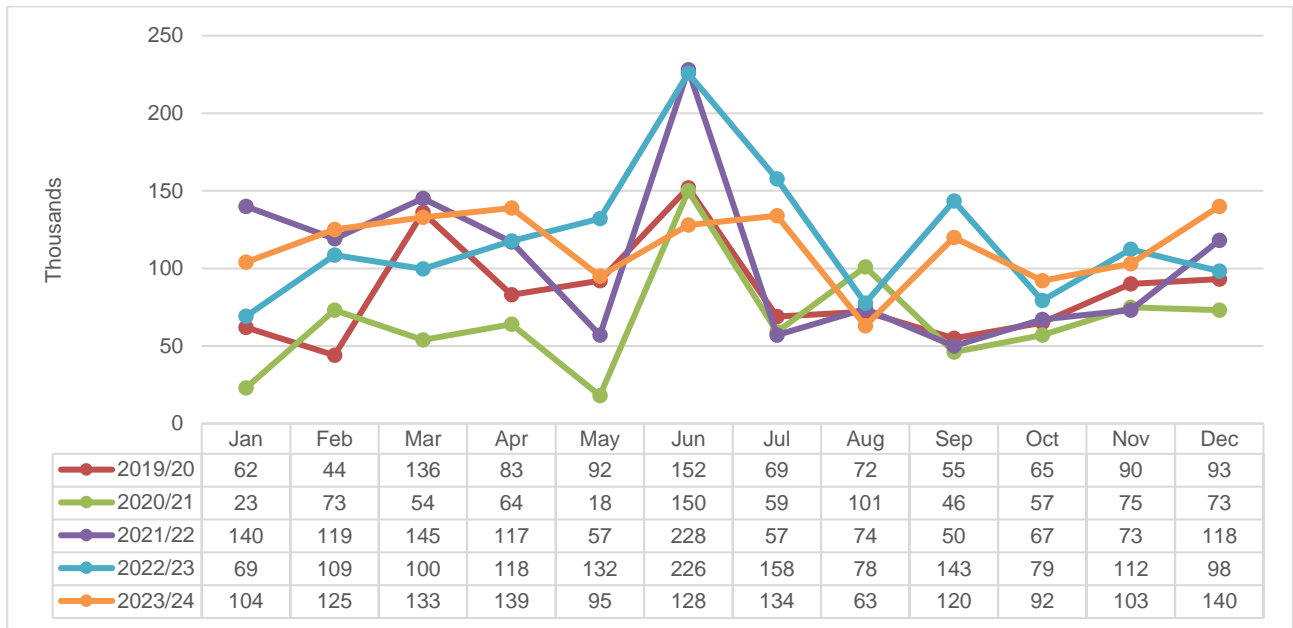
Figure 44 shows that although the patterns for each year are different, there is a common peak in the month of June for all four periods 2019/20 to 2022/23. In 2023/24 a peak is observed in April, July and December.

Figure 45 – Percentage of victims that reported theft of personal property to the police, 2019/20–2023/24

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Reported all incidences	36,4	29,7	27,5	33,5	27,3
Reported some incidences	1,8	0,8	3,3	7,8	1,2
Reported no incidences	61,9	69,5	69,2	58,6	71,5
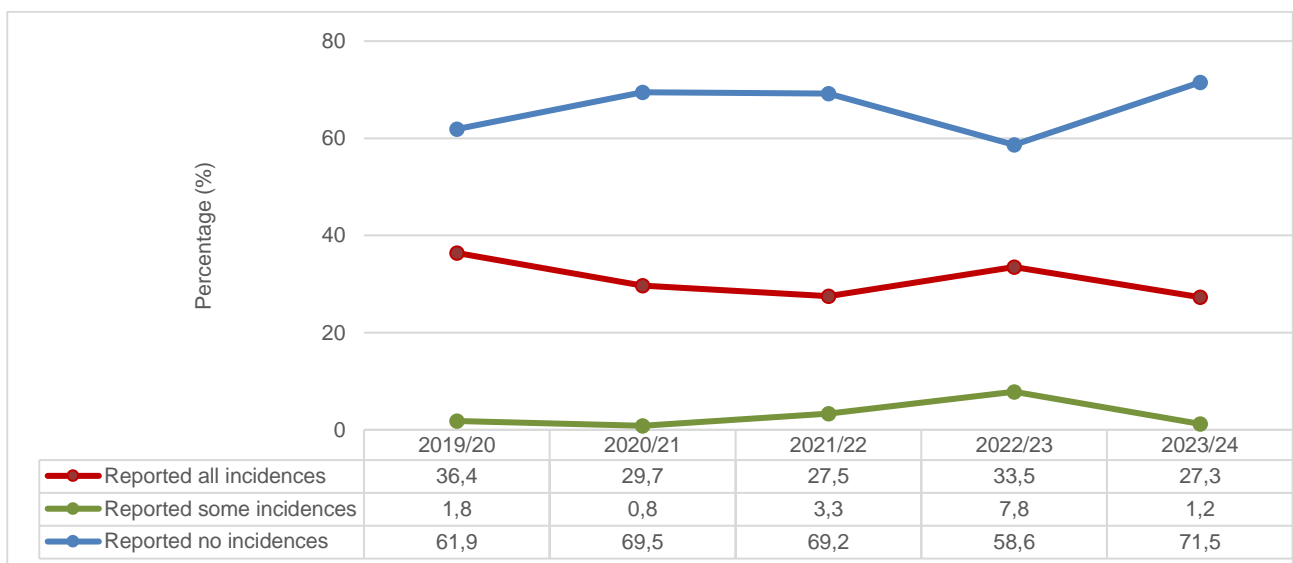
Figure 45 shows that 71,5% of victims of theft of personal property did not report the incidences in 2023/24 compared to 58,6% in 2022/23. The percentage of individuals who reported all incidences decreased from 2022/23 (33,5%) to 2023/24 (27,3%).

Table 22 – Summary of statistics for theft of personal property, 2019/20–2023/24

Indicator	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Number of incidences ('000)	1 108	844	1 331	1 520	1 409
Number of victims ('000)	902	732	1 105	1 228	1 324
Number of victims who reported at least one incidence ('000)	344	223	340	508	377
Percentage of victims who reported at least one incidence	38,2	30,5	30,8	41,4	28,5

Table 22 shows that the number of incidences of theft of personal property decreased from 1,1 million in 2019/20 to 844 000 in 2020/21, then increased to 1,3 million in 2021/22 and 1,5 million in 2022/23. There is a slight decrease observed in 2023/24 (1,4 million incidences). The number of individuals who experienced theft of personal property increased to 1,3 million in 2023/24. The percentage of individuals that reported the incidences to the police decreased from 38,2% in 2019/20 to 30,5% in 2020/21, slightly increased to 30,8% in 2021/22 then increased in 2022/23 to 41,4%. Reporting of theft of personal property incidences decreased to 28,5% in 2023/24, this is a 12,9 percentage points decrease from 2022/23.

5.1.2 Street Robbery

Street robbery or simply robbery is when there is contact between the perpetrator or perpetrators and the victim away from home. It excludes home robbery and car or truck hijacking.

Table 23 – Number and percentage of individuals that experienced street robbery by demographic characteristics of individuals, province and settlement type, 2023/24

Characteristic	Number of incidences ('000)	Number of individuals ('000)	Percentage
Sex			
Male	306	272	1,3
Female	191	172	0,8
Population			
Black African	415	380	1,1
Coloured	20	19	0,5
Indian/Asian	35	20	1,6
White	28	24	0,7
Age group			
16–34	285	266	1,3
35–49	115	102	0,9
50–64	70	52	0,7
65+	27	24	0,6
Highest Level of Education			
No schooling	7*	7*	0,1
Some primary	14	13	0,5
Completed primary	8	8	0,5
Some secondary	187	170	1,0
Completed secondary	188	174	1,2
Post school	96	77	1,3
Province			
Western Cape	63	60	1,1
Eastern Cape	73	53	1,2
Northern Cape	9	9	1,0
Free State	15	15	0,7
KwaZulu-Natal	78	64	0,8
North West	16	16	0,5
Gauteng	161	149	1,2
Mpumalanga	53	50	1,5
Limpopo	29	28	0,7
Metro status			
Metro	297	257	1,3
Non-metro	200	187	0,8

* Unweighted number of 3 and below per cell are too small to provide accurate estimates.
 Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.
 Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages.

Governance, Public Safety, and Justice Survey GPSJS 2023/24

Table 23 above shows that males (1,3%) were more likely to experience robbery than females (0,8%) in 2023/24. Individuals aged 16–34 were most likely to experience street robbery (1,3%). Persons aged 65 and older have the least likelihood of experiencing robbery at 0,6%. Mpumalanga has the highest proportion of individuals who experienced street robbery (1,5%), followed by Gauteng and Eastern Cape both at (1,2%). Persons living in metro areas were more likely to experience theft of personal property compared to those in non-metro areas.

Figure 46 – Number of individuals who experienced street robbery by month, 2019/20–2023/24

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2019/20	40	31	45	49	52	62	22	43	46	33	35	67
2020/21	10	13	61	18	33	25	4	11	36	13	44	74
2021/22	17	32	9	27	58	23	12	22	35	6	19	18
2023/24	22	47	37	35	39	70	41	23	21	36	43	55
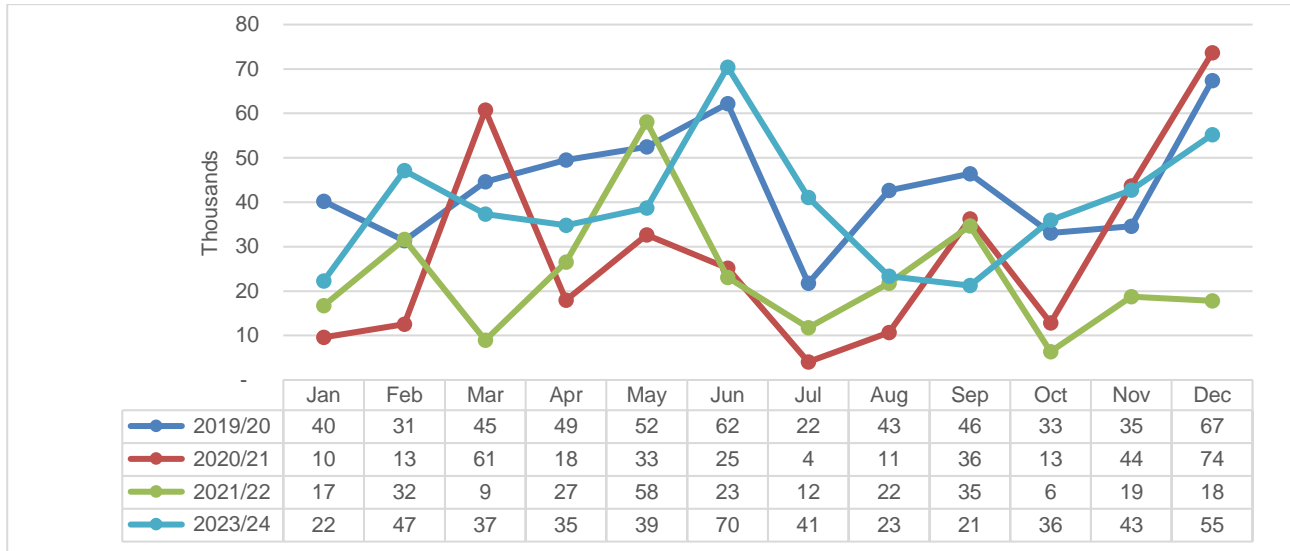
Figure 46 shows that although the patterns for each year are different, there is a common peak in the month of June for all four periods 2019/20 and 2023/24. In 2023/24, a high number of individuals aged 16 and older are more likely to experience robbery incidences in June (70 000) and December (55 000) 2023/24.

Figure 47 – Percentage distribution of location where incidences of street robbery occurred, 2023/24
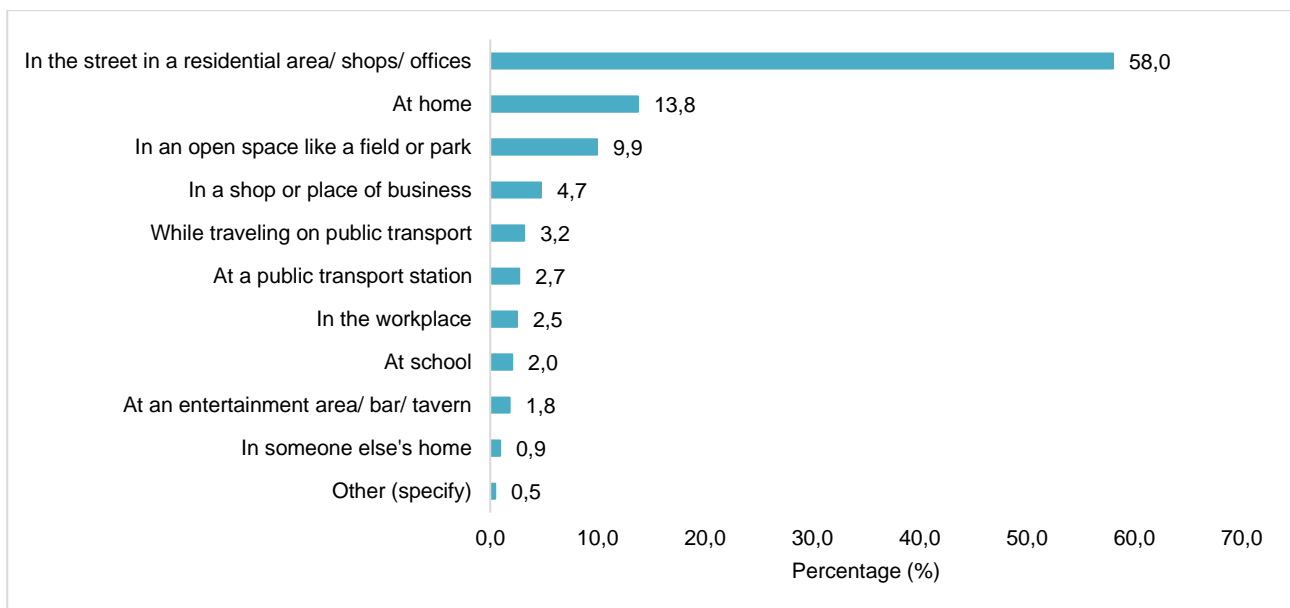
Figure 47 shows that a high percentage (58,0%) of robbery incidences in 2023/24 occurred in the street in a residential area/shops/offices, the second most common location for street robbery incidences occurred at home (13,8%) and in an open space like a field or park (9,9%).

Figure 48 – Percentage distribution of use and type of weapons during street robbery, 2023/24
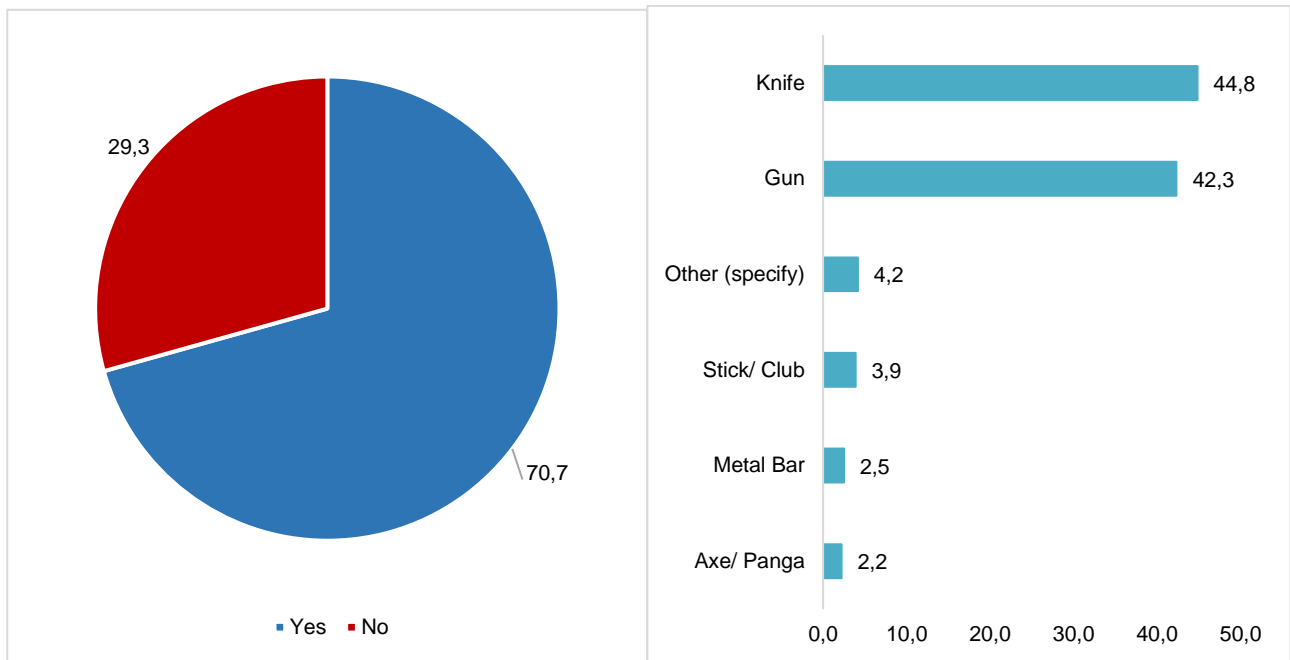
Figure 48 shows that weapons were used in 70,7% of robbery incidences in 2023/24. A knife was the most used weapon in robbery incidences (44,8%), followed by the use of a gun (42,3%).

Figure 49 – Percentage of victims that reported robbery to the police and satisfaction with the police response, 2023/24
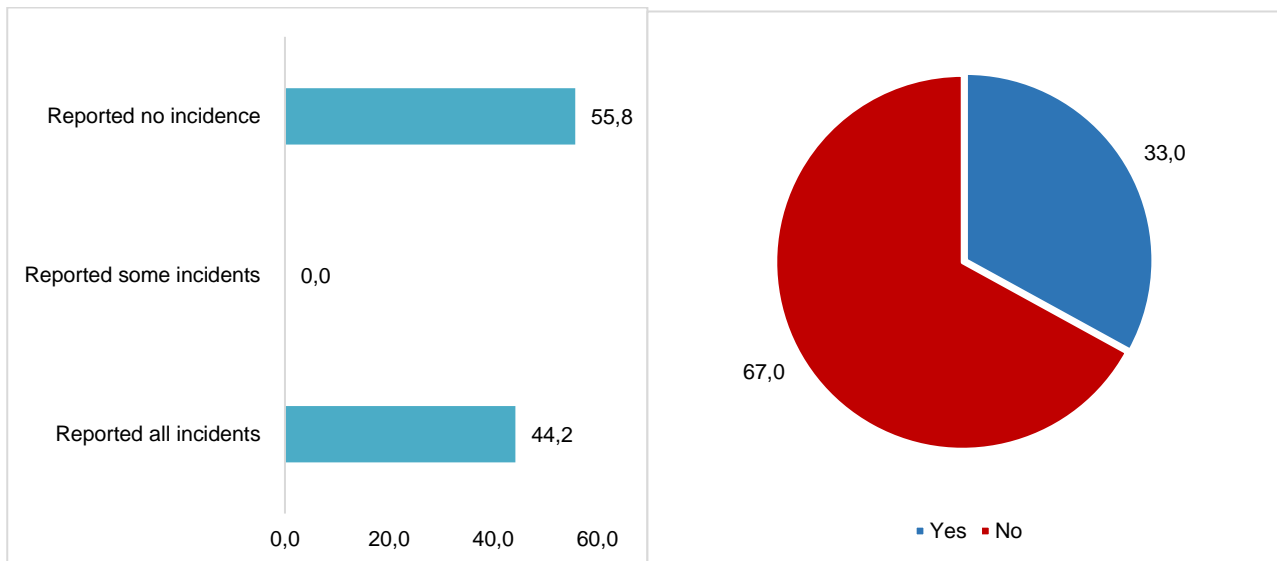
Figure 49 above shows that in 2023/24 a higher proportion (55,8%) of persons who experienced robbery did not report the incidences to the police. About 44,2% of street robbery victims reported all the incidences to the police. Of those that reported incidences to the police about (67,0%) not satisfied with the police response.

Figure 50 – Percentage of victims of street robbery who were injuries during the incidences and required medical attention, and received counselling after incidences, 2023/24
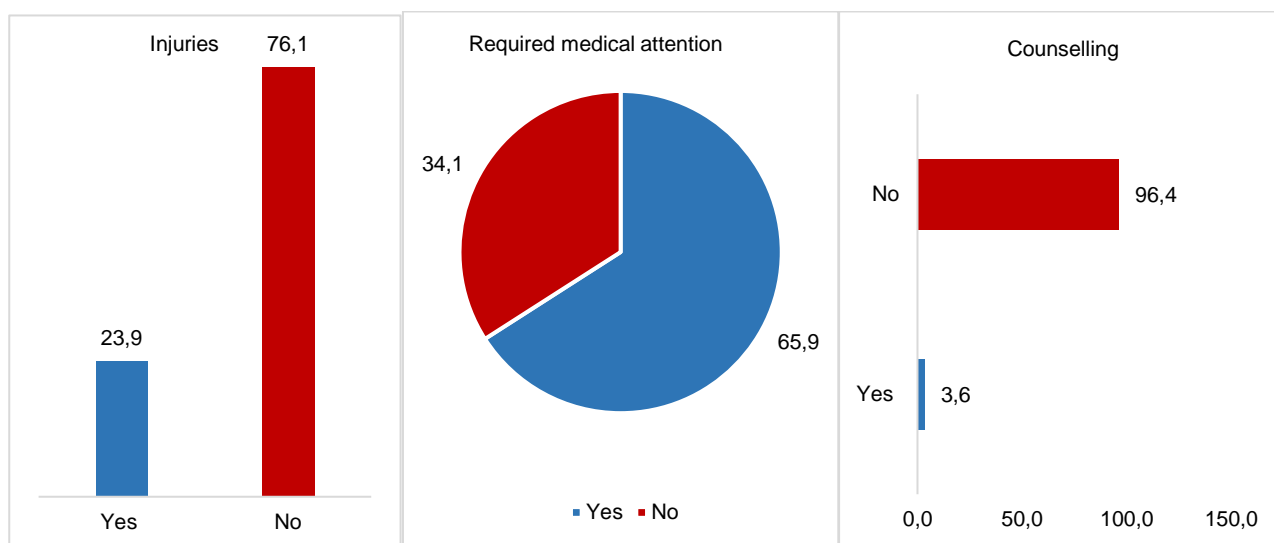
Figure 50 shows that almost a quarter (23,9%) of persons who were victim of robbery sustained injuries, and 65,9% of the sustained injuries required treatment or medical attention. However, only 3,6% of those who experienced street robbery received counselling after the incidences.

Table 24 – Summary of statistics for street robbery, 2019/20–2023/24

Indicator	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2023/24
Number of incidences ('000)	567	346	295	497
Number of individuals who experienced street robbery ('000)	451	304	246	443
Number of individuals who reported at least one incidence ('000) of street robbery to the police	189	167	83	196
Percentage of individuals who reported at least one incidences of street robbery to the police to the police	42,0	54,9	33,7	44,2

Table 24 above shows that 443 000 individuals experienced 497 000 incidences of robbery in 2023/44, and 196 000 individuals reported at least one incidences of robbery. The number of people who experience this crime increased from 246 000 in 2021/22 to 443 000 in 2023/24, also those who reported the incidences increased. Reporting of street robbery has been increased from (33,7%) in 2021/22 to (44,2%) in 2023/24.

5.2.3 Psychological Violence

Psychological violence involves no-physical harassment, somebody making offensive or threatening or humiliating comments to another person such as insulting or calling the other person names. Indicator 16.1.3 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) measures the proportion of the population subjected to physical, psychological and sexual violence in the previous 12 months. Psychological violence has never been measured in the GPSJS prior to the 2023/24 period. Respondents were asked whether they experienced psychological violence during the past 12 months, how many times, during which months, and whether they reported any incidences to the police.

Table 25 – Number and percentage of individuals that experienced psychological violence by demographic characteristics, province, and settlement type, 2023/24

Demographic Characteristic	Number of Incidences ('000)	Number of Individuals ('000)	Percentage
Sex			
Male	526	111	0,5
Female	616	204	0,9
Age Group			
16–34	508	159	0,8
35–49	437	100	0,8
50–64	138	42	0,5
65+	55	14	0,3
Highest Level of Education			
No schooling	20	4*	0,3
Some primary	55	18	0,6
Completed primary	45	10	0,7
Some secondary	473	126	0,8
Completed secondary	340	93	0,6
Post-school	156	58	0,9
Province			
Western Cape	199	34	0,6
Eastern Cape	139	52	1,2
Northern Cape	66	25	2,7
Free State	317	33	1,6
KwaZulu-Natal	44	26	0,3
North-West	170	33	1,1
Gauteng	144	74	0,6
Mpumalanga	35	27	0,8
Limpopo	29	11	0,3
Metro status			
Metro	298	120	0,6
Non-metro	845	195	0,8

* Unweighted number of 3 and below per cell are too small to provide accurate estimates.

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages.

Table 25 shows that females (0,9%) were more likely to experience psychological violence than males (0,5%) in 2023/24. Those in the age groups 16–34 and 35–49 years (0,8%) were more likely to experienced psychological violence compared to the other age groups. Northern Cape (2,7%) has the highest proportion of individuals who experienced psychological violence, followed by Free State (1,6%) and Eastern Cape (1,2%). Persons living in non-metro areas were most likely to experienced psychological violence.

Figure 51 – Number of individuals who experienced psychological violence by month, 2022/23 and 2023/24

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2022/23	49	74	50	69	64	48	53	52	44	50	45	63
2023/24	58	81	71	81	82	76	63	54	68	73	63	60
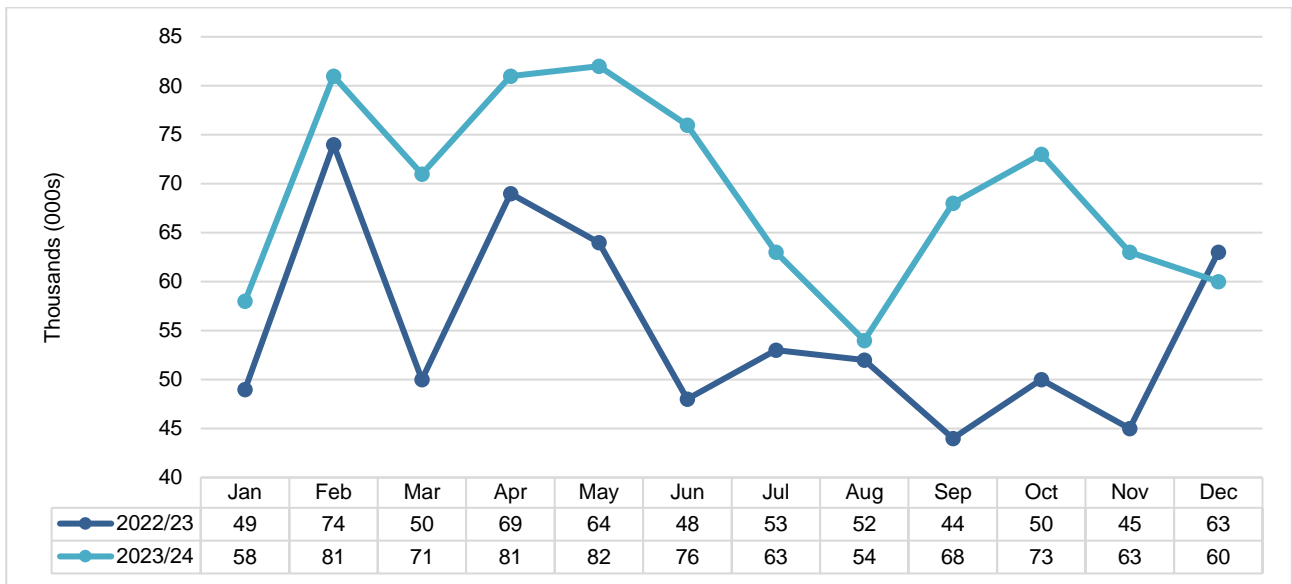
Figure 51 shows that the number of individuals 16 and older who were victims of psychological violence were consistently higher in 2023/24 compared to 2022/23, except in December (63 000) in 2022/23 and (60 000) in 2023/24. In both periods, individuals were more likely to experience incidences of psychological violence in February (74 000) in 2022/23 and (81 000) in 2023/24.

Figure 52 – Percentage of victims that reported psychological violence to the police, 2022/23 and 2023/24

	Reported all incidences	Reported some incidences	Reported no incidences
2022/23	22,9	8,2	69,0
2023/24	27,8	11,2	61,1
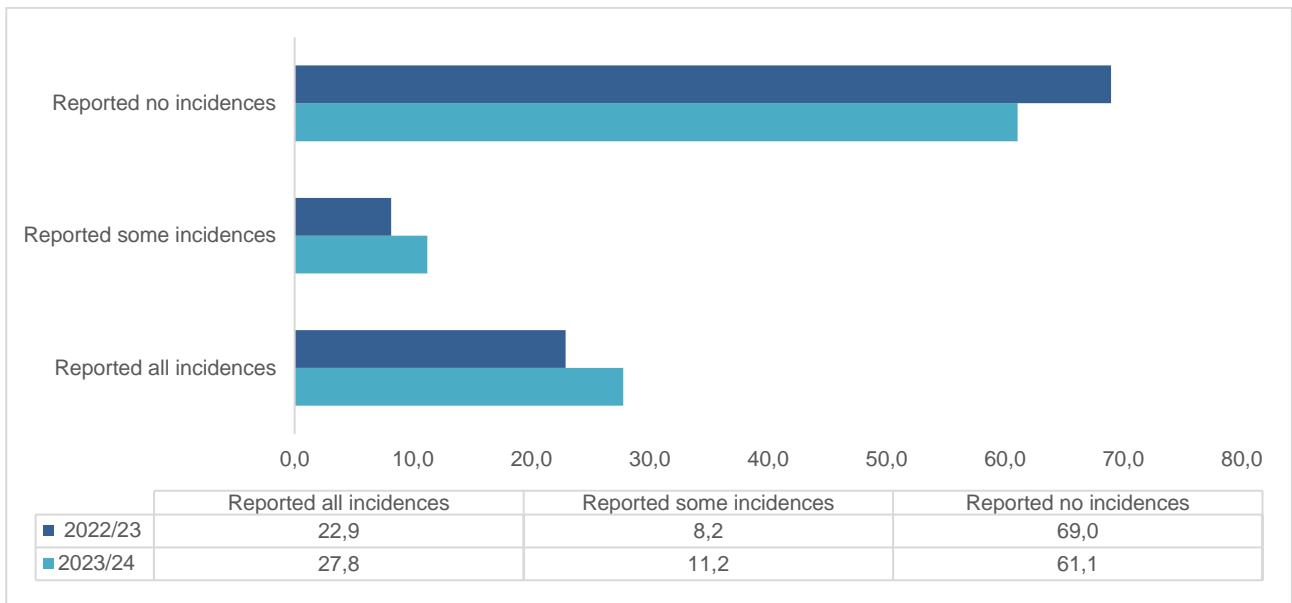
Figure 52 shows that 69,0% of victims of psychological violence did not report the incidences in 2022/23, a decrease was observed in 2023/24 (61,1%). Proportions of those who reported all or some of the incidences to the police increased in 2023/24.

Table 26 – Summary of statistics for psychological violence, 2022/23 and 2023/24

Indicator	2022/23	2023/24
Number of incidences ('000)	1 257	1 142
Number of individuals who experiences psychological violence ('000)	265	315
Number of individuals who reported at least one incidence ('000) of psychological violence to the police	82	122
Percentage of individuals who reported at least one incidence of psychological violence to the police	31,0	39,0

Table 26 shows that 265 000 individuals experienced 1,3 million incidences of psychological violence in 2022/23, then decreased in 2023/24 to 1,1 million incidences. A total of 82 000 individuals reported at least one incidence of psychological violence, which was 31,0% of the individuals that experienced psychological violence in 2022/23. In 2023/24 the number of people who reported at least one incidence increased to 122 000, which is 39,0% of the individuals that experienced psychological violence.

5.2.4 Consumer fraud

Consumer fraud happens when someone provides services or goods and cheats on quality or quantity. It includes advance-fee fraud (e.g., the R99 debit/credit card scam, 419 scams, online shopping). Adults aged 16 and older were asked whether they were victims of consumer fraud 12 months prior to the survey date.

Table 27 – Number and percentage of individuals that experienced consumer fraud by demographic characteristics of individuals, province and settlement type, 2023/24

Demographic Characteristic	Number of Incidences ('000)	Number of Individuals ('000)	Percentage
Sex			
Male	319	180	0,9
Female	233	187	0,8
Age Group			
16–34	178	119	0,6
35–49	173	130	1,1
50–64	144	85	1,1
65+	57	34	0,9
Population Group			
Black African	359	247	0,7
Coloured	65	38	1,0
Indian/Asian	26	18	1,5
White	102	64	1,7
Marital Status			
Married	312	203	1,8
Living together like husband and wife	35	24	0,6
Divorced	19	9	1,0
Separated but still legally married	3	2	0,7
Widowed	19	16	0,6
Single	165	113	0,5
Highest Level of Education			
No schooling	2*	2*	0,1
Some primary	12	11	0,4
Completed primary	7	7	0,5
Some secondary	100	59	0,4
Completed secondary	156	108	0,7
Post-school	273	179	2,9

Table 27 – Number and percentage of individuals that experienced consumer fraud by demographic characteristics of individuals, province and settlement type, 2023/24 (concluded)

Demographic Characteristic	Number of Incidences ('000)	Number of Individuals ('000)	Percentage
Province			
Western Cape	86	62	1,1
Eastern Cape	79	42	1,0
Northern Cape	9	8	0,8
Free State	16	14	0,7
KwaZulu-Natal	37	28	0,3
North West	21	21	0,7
Gauteng	222	131	1,0
Mpumalanga	65	49	1,5
Limpopo	18	11	0,3
Metro status			
Metro	361	222	1,1
Non-metro	191	145	0,6

* Unweighted number of 3 and below per cell are too small to provide accurate estimates.

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages.

Table 27 shows that males (0,9%) were more likely to be victims of consumer fraud compared to females (0,8%). Those with post school highest level of education were more likely to experience consumer fraud (2,9%) followed by those who completed secondary schooling (0,7%). People in metro areas (1,1%) were also more likely to be victims than people living in non-metro (0,6%) areas.

Figure 53 – Percentage of victims that reported consumer fraud to the police, 2019/20–2023/24

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Reported all incidences	20,2	39,1	37,5	35,5	27,2
Reported some incidences	6,2	2,1	6,7	2,6	3,5
Reported no incidences	73,6	58,7	55,8	61,9	69,2
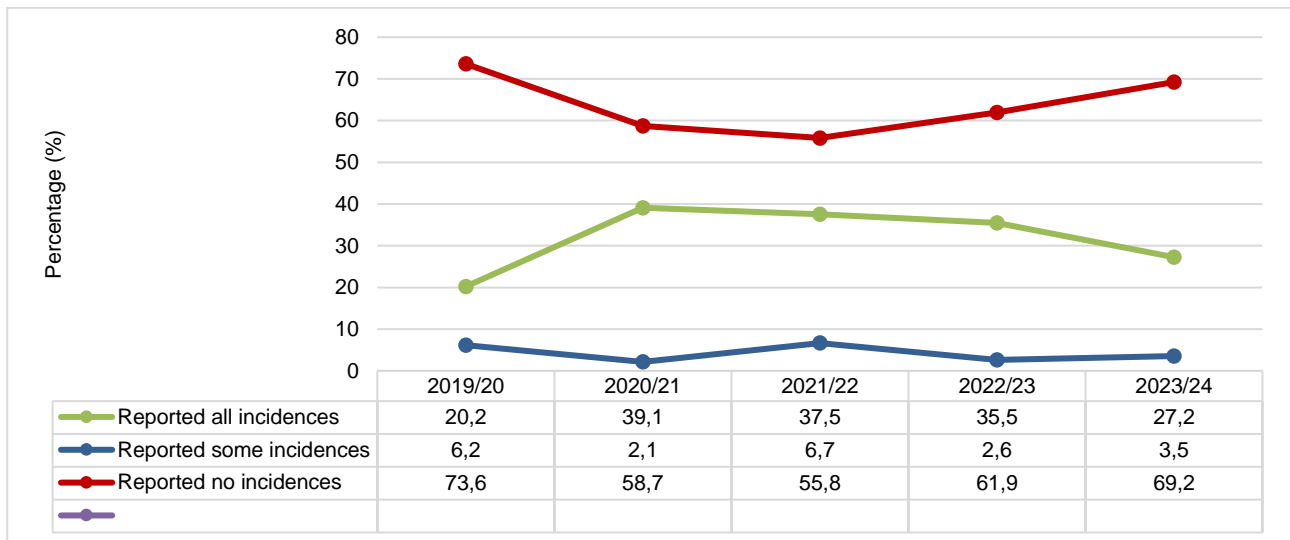
Figure 53 shows an increase to 69,2% of victims of consumer fraud did not report the incidences in 2023/24 compared to 61,9% in 2022/23. The percentage of individuals who reported all the incidences decreased by 8,3 percentage points from (35,5%) in 2022/23 to (27,2%) in 2023/24.

Table 28 – Summary of statistics for consumer fraud, 2019/20–2023/24

Indicator	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Number of incidences ('000)	1 377	493	844	487	552
Number of victims of consumer fraud ('000)	384	321	376	314	367
Number of victims of consumer fraud who reported at least one incidence ('000)	102	132	166	120	113
Percentage of victims of consumer fraud who reported at least one incidence	26,0	41,3	44,2	38,1	30,8

Table 28 shows that the number of incidences of consumer fraud decreased by approximately more than half from 1,4 million in 2019/20 to 493 000 in 2020/21, then increased to 844 000 in 2021/22 and decreased to 487 000 in 2022/23. In 2023/24 the number of incidences of consumer fraud increased to 552 000. The number of individuals who experienced consumer fraud in 2019/20 (384 000) decreased to 321 000 in 2020/21. There was an increase observed between 2022/23 and 2023/24 periods. The percentage of individuals that reported the incidences to the police increased from 26,0% in 2019/20 to 41,3% in 2020/21. The reporting of consumer fraud decreased by 6,1 percentage point from 44,2% in 2021/22 to 38,1% in 2022/23, and further decreased to 30,8% in 2023/24.

5.2.5 Assault

Twelve questions were asked concerning the individual experience of assault in the 12 months preceding the survey, including the number of times the respondent has been assaulted, the month the incidences took place, and whether they reported the incidences to the police.

Table 29 – Number and percentage of individuals that experienced assault by demographic characteristics of individuals, province and settlement type, 2023/24

Demographic Characteristic	Number of Incidences ('000)	Number of Individuals ('000)	Percentage
Sex			
Male	213	194	0,9
Female	293	101	0,4
Age Group			
16–34	251	184	0,9
35–49	223	83	0,7
50–64	29	25	0,3
65+	3*	3*	0,1
Highest Level of Education			
No schooling	*	*	0,1
Some primary	32	23	0,8
Completed primary	12	12	0,8
Some secondary	363	181	1,1
Completed secondary	67	54	0,4
Post-school	27	21	0,3
Province			
Western Cape	213	45	0,8
Eastern Cape	53	42	1,0
Northern Cape	28	23	2,5
Free State	25	11	0,5
KwaZulu-Natal	24	24	0,3
North West	52	40	1,3
Gauteng	57	57	0,5
Mpumalanga	43	43	1,3
Limpopo	11	11	0,3
Metro status			
Metro	91	81	0,4
Non-metro	411	214	0,9

* Unweighted number of 3 and below per cell are too small to provide accurate estimates.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.
Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages.

Table 29 shows that males (0,9%) were more likely to experience assault than females (0,4%). Northern Cape had the highest proportion of individuals that experienced assault (2,5%), while KwaZulu-Natal and Limpopo had the smallest proportion with both at (0,3%). Individuals in non-metros had double the proportion of individuals (0,9%) that experienced assault, compared to the proportion of individuals in metros (0,4%).

Figure 54 – Percentage of individuals that reported assault to the police, 2019/20 and 2023/24

	2019/20	2022/23	2023/24
Reported all incidences	38,0	49,3	53,2
Reported some incidences	3,5	12,1	0,7
Reported no incidences	58,6	38,6	46,4
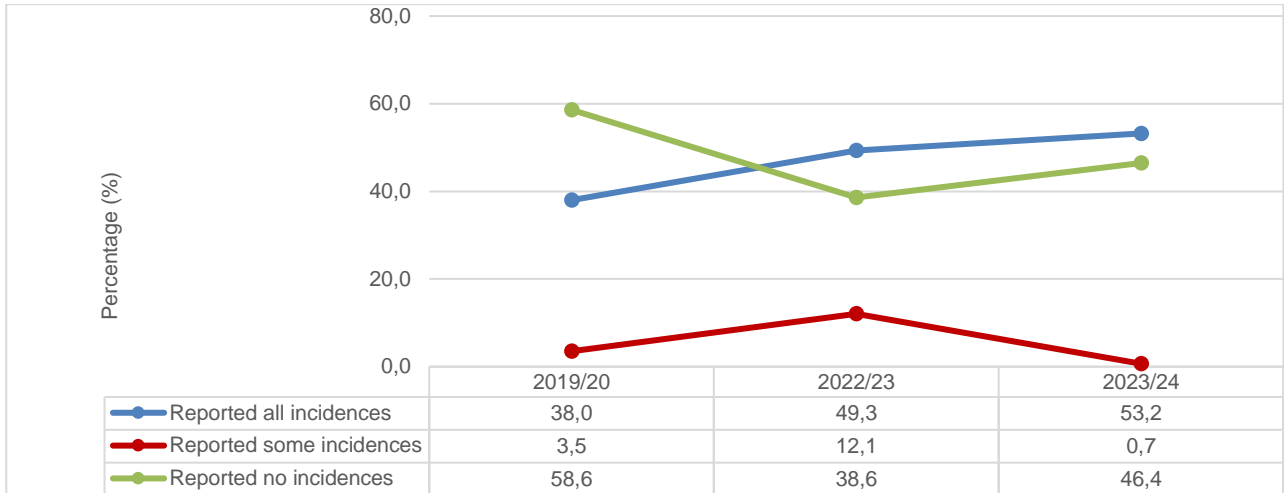
Figure 54 shows that almost half of the incidences (46,4%) did not report any of the incidences of assault to the police in 2023/24. The reporting of all incidences increased by 3,9 percentage points from (49,3%) in 2022/23 to (53,2%) in 2023/24.

Figure 55 – Percentage distribution of use and type weapons during incidences of assault, 2023/24
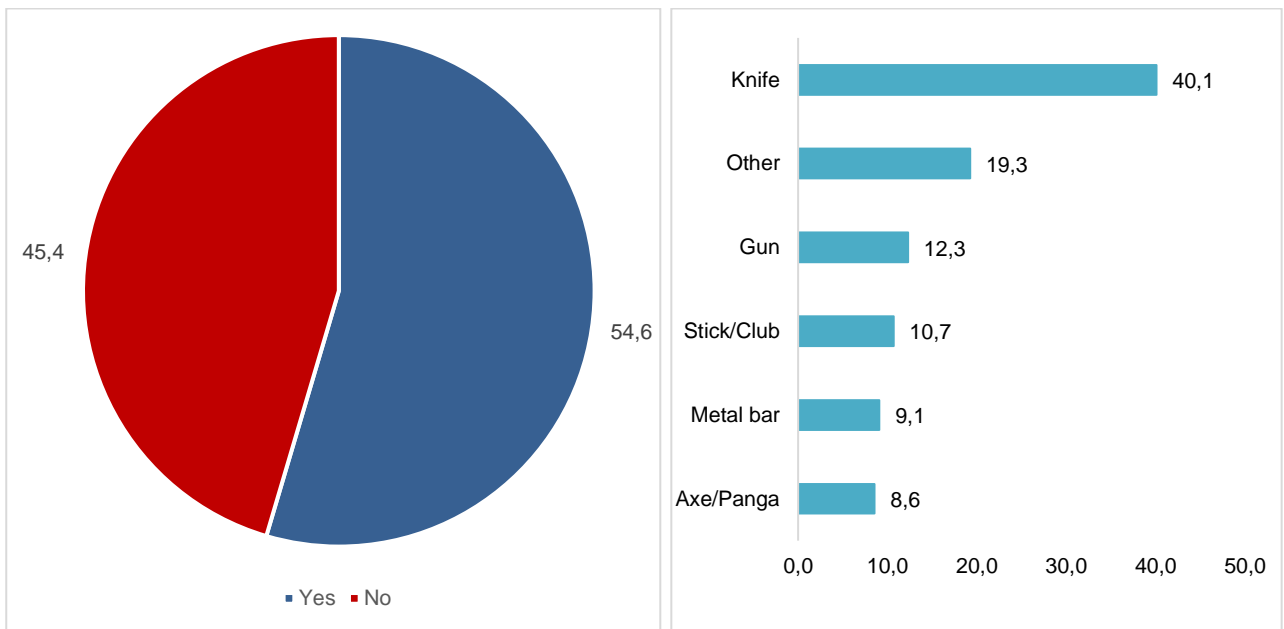
Figure 55 shows that weapons were used in 55% of the incidences of assault. A knife was the main weapon used in assault incidences (40,1%). Guns were used in 12,3% incidences of assaults, stick/club at 10,7% and metal bars at 9,1%.

Figure 56 – Percentage distribution of individuals that were injured during incidences of assault, required medical attention and received counselling after the incidences, 2023/24
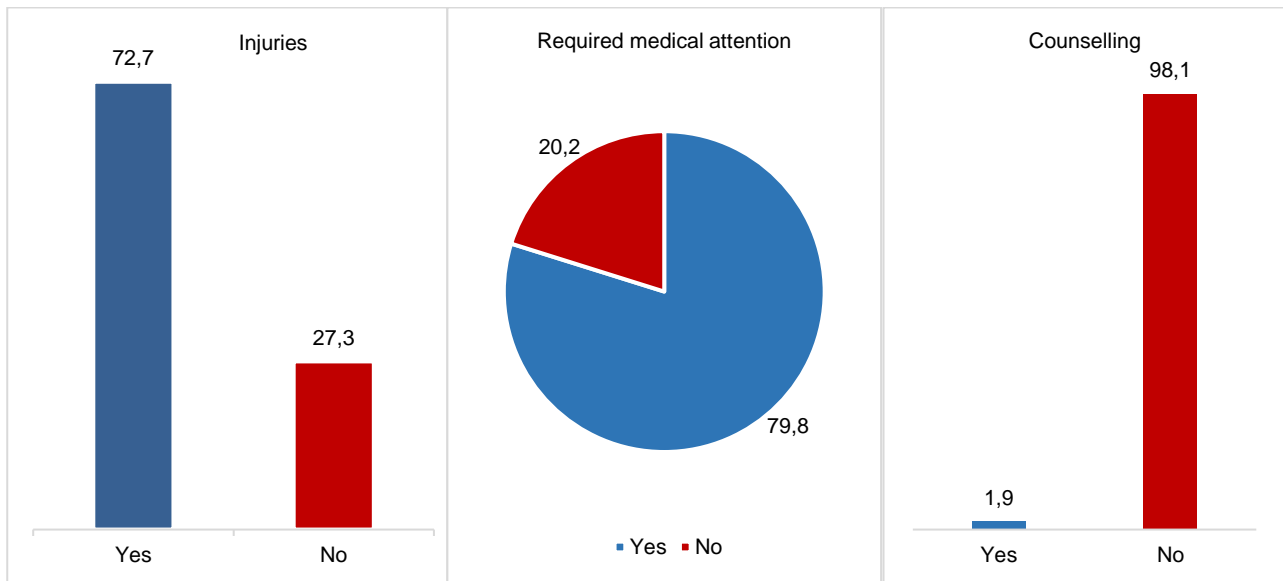
Figure 56 shows about 73% of individuals sustained injuries during assault incidences and 27,3% did not sustain injuries. Almost 80% (79,8%) of those who sustained injuries during assault incidences required medical treatment. A higher proportion (98,1%) of victims of assault did not receive counselling after the incidence.

Figure 57 – Percentage of individuals who were satisfied with police response after experiencing assault, 2023/24
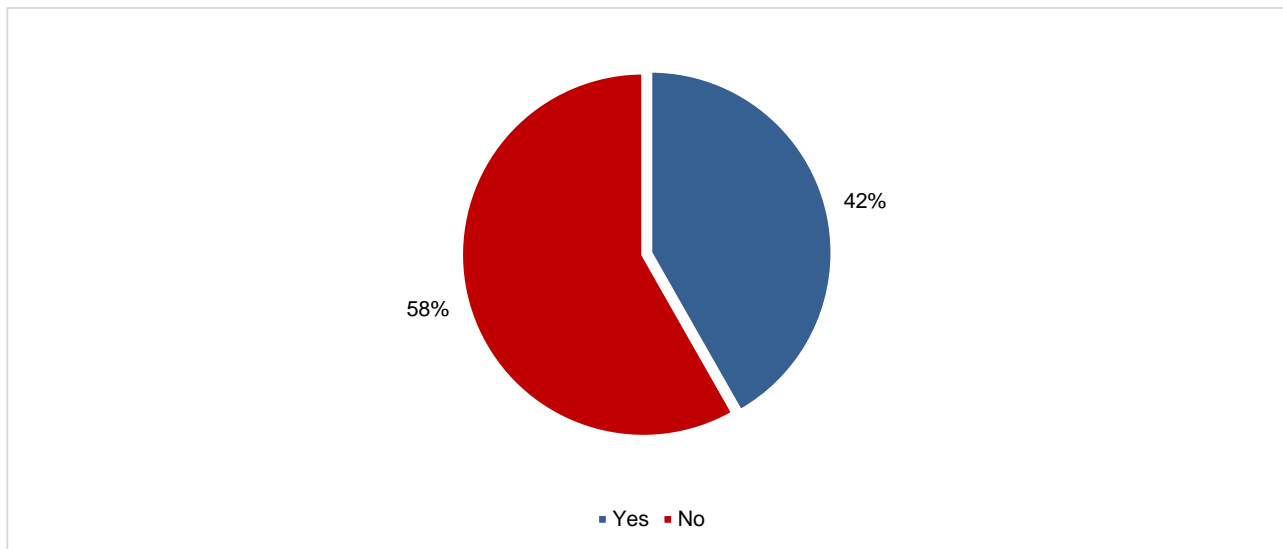
Figure 57 shows that of all the individuals who reported the incidences of assault to police more than half (58,0%) were not satisfied with the police response in 2023/24.

Figure 58 – Percentage of incidences of assault committed by a specified perpetrator, 2023/24
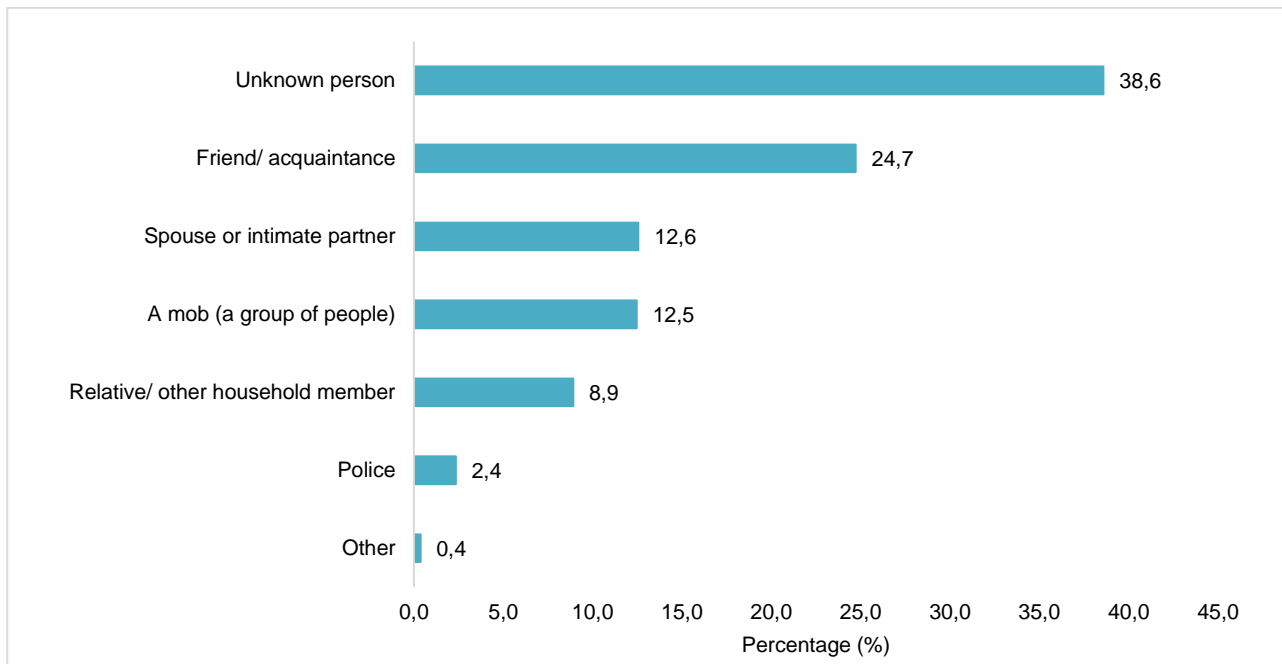
Figure 58 shows that a higher proportion of incidences of assault in 2023/24 were committed by an unknown person (38,6%), and close to a half (46,2%) of assault incidences were committed by a person known to the victim these include friend/acquaintance (24,7%), spouse or intimate partner (12,6%) and relative/other household member (8,9%).

Figure 59 – Percentage distribution of where assault incidences occurred, 2023/24
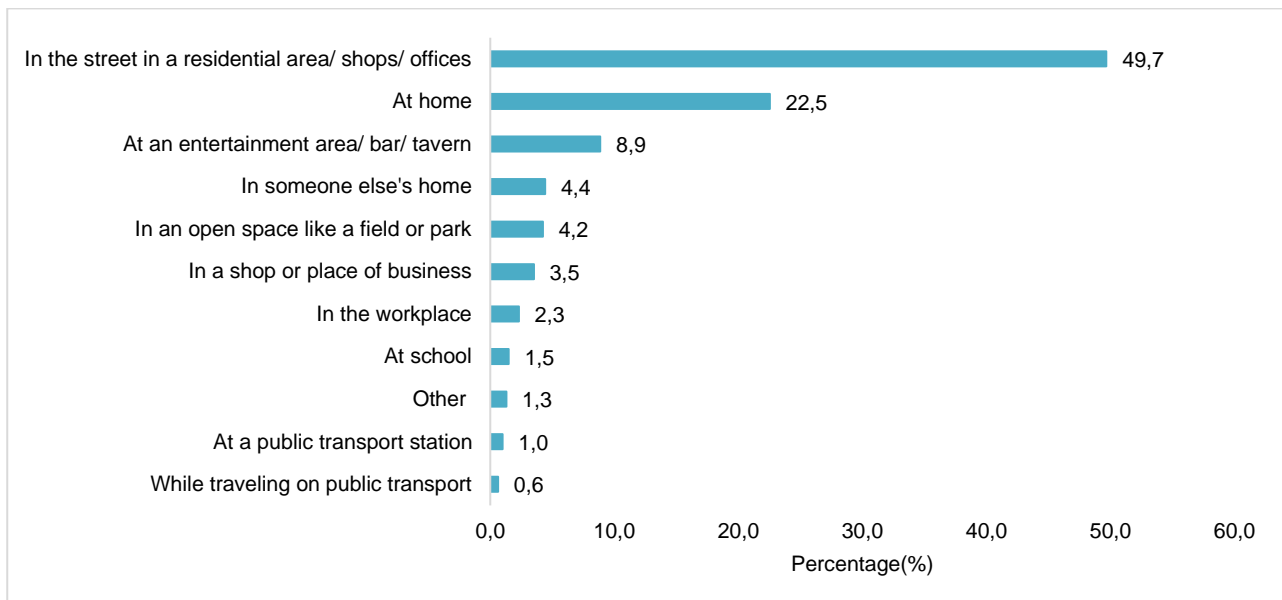
Figure 59 shows that almost half of assault incidences in 2023/24 occurred in the street in a residential area/shops/offices (49,7%), the second most common location was at home (22,5%).

Table 30 – Summary of statistics for assault, 2019/20–2023/24

Indicator	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Number of incidences ('000)	294	**	**	388	506
Number of individuals that experienced assault ('000)	225	**	**	263	295
Number of individuals that reported some or all incidences of assault to the police ('000)	92	**	**	161	158
Percentage of individuals that reported some or all incidences of assault to the police	41,4	**	**	61,4	53,6

Table 30 shows that in 2019/20 the number of incidences of assault were 294 000. This type of crime was not collected at individual level in two periods, 2020/21 and 2021/22. In 2022/23 the number increased to 388 000, and further increased in 2023/24 to 506 000. However, the number of individuals that reported at least one incidence of assault to the police declined between 2022/23 and 2023/24. The percentage of individuals that reported at least one or all incidences to the police decreased by 7,8 percentage points from 2022/23 to 2023/24.

5.2.6 Hijacking of a motor vehicle

Hijacking of motor vehicles is a type of crime committed against an individual while driving their vehicles or vehicles belonging to another person or institution. The question of ownership was not relevant when respondents were asked whether they had experienced incidences of hijacking in the 12 months preceding the survey. The type of vehicle the victim was driving or riding in as a passenger is also not relevant. The number of hijacking incidences in the sample were so small that any disaggregation of data would produce poor statistics.

Figure 60 – Percentage distribution of use and type of weapons during hijacking, 2023/24
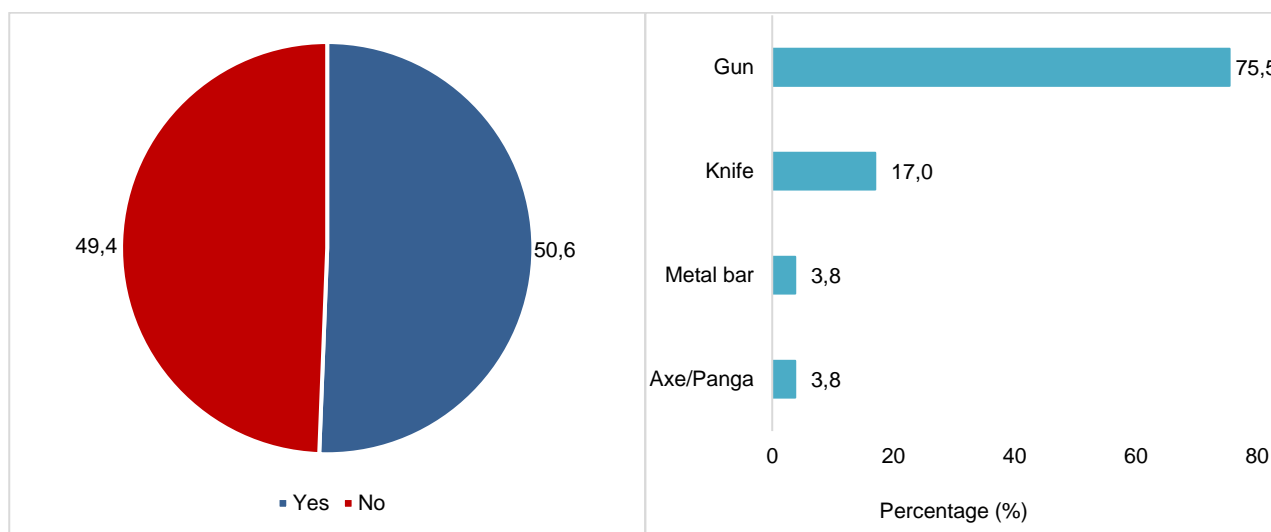
Figure 60 shows that weapons were used in 51% of the incidences of motor vehicle hijacking. A gun was the most used weapon in hijacking incidences (75,5%) followed by the use of knives (17,0%).

Figure 61 – Percentage distribution of individuals of hijacking that were injured during the incidence, required medical attention and received counselling after the incidence, 2023/24
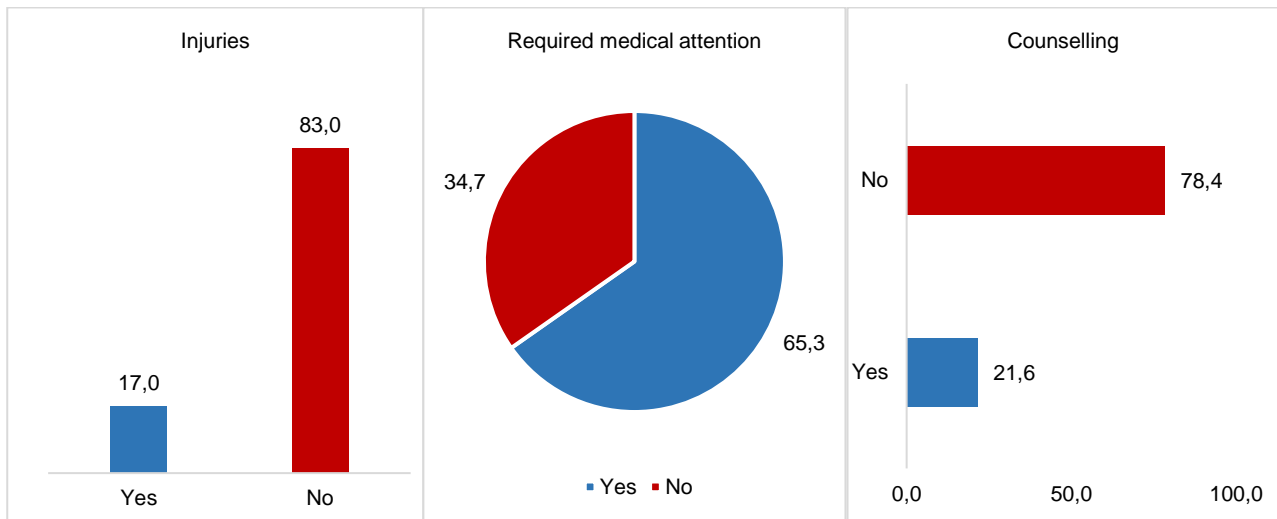

Figure 61 shows that almost 17,0% of persons who were victim of motor vehicle hijacking sustained injuries, and 65,3% of those who required medical attention. About 21,6% of the victims of hijacking received counselling after the incidence.

Figure 62 – Percentage of victims that reported hijacking to the police, 2023/24
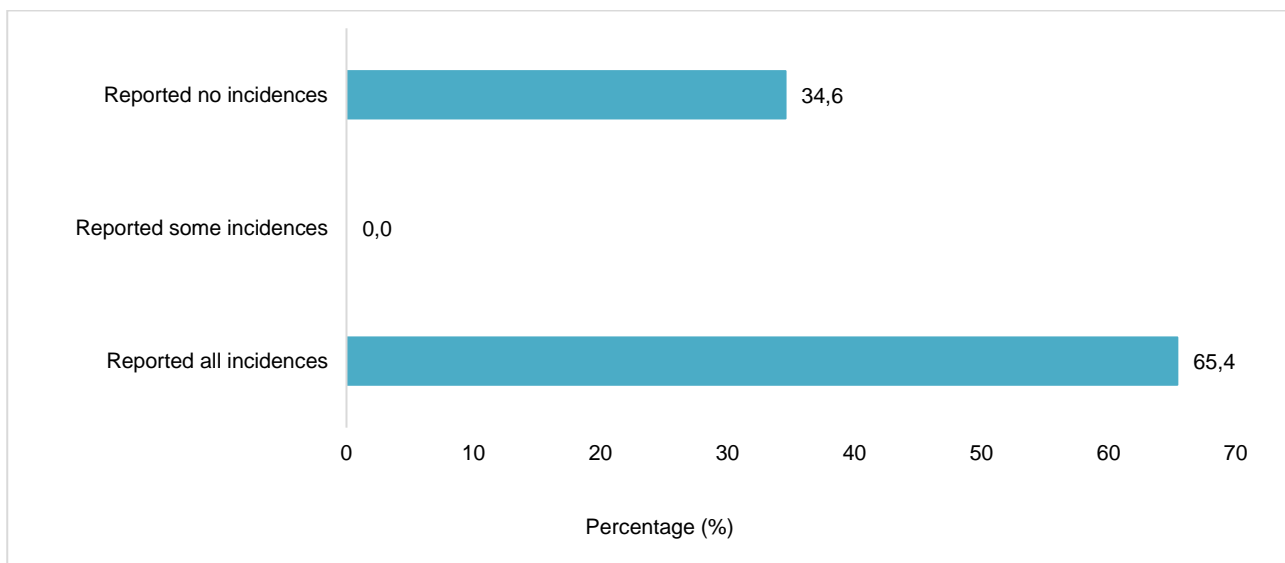
Figure 62 shows that more than half of the individuals (65,4%) reported all of the incidences of hijacking to the police. However, about 35,0% reported no incidences to the police.

Figure 63 – Percentage distribution of where hijacking incidences occurred, 2023/24
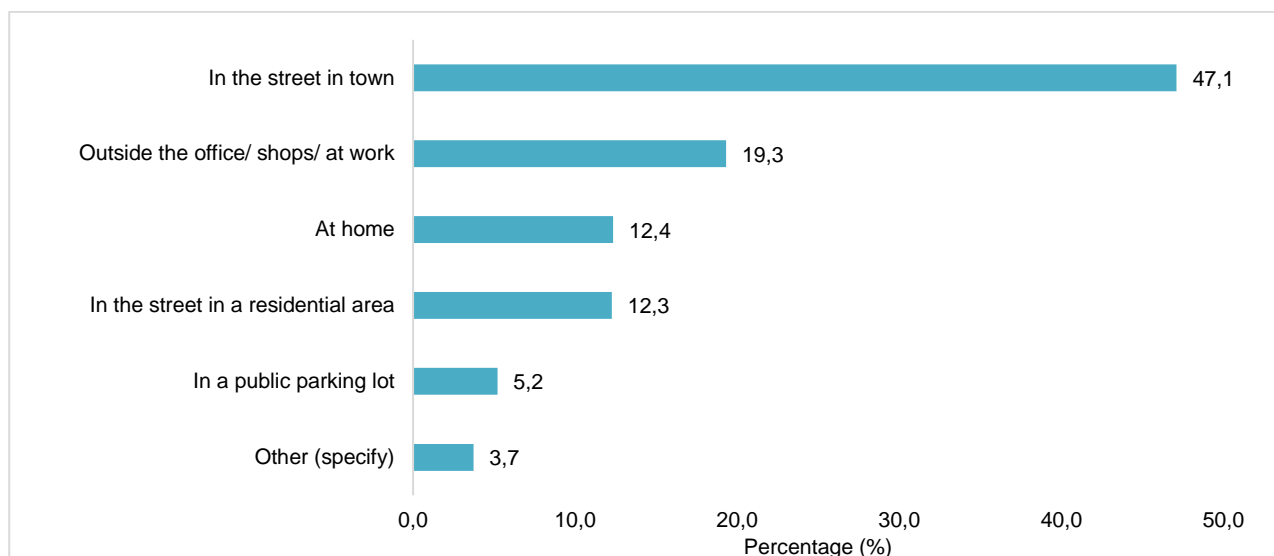
Figure 63 shows that almost half of hijacking incidences in 2023/24 occurred in the street in town (47,1%), the second most common location for hijacking incidences occurred outside the office/shops/at work (19,3%), at home (12,4%) and in the residential area (12,3%).

Table 31 – Summary of statistics for hijacking of motor vehicle, 2019/20–2023/24

Indicator	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2032/24
Number of incidences ('000)	99	64	137	128	85
Number of victims ('000)	85	64	134	114	81
Number of victims who reported at least one incidence ('000)	66	40	84	102	53
Percentage of victims who reported at least one incidence	78,0	62,7	62,9	89,6	65,4

Table 31 shows that the number of incidences of hijacking experienced by individuals decreased from 99 000 in 2019/20 to 64 000 in 2020/21, it then doubled to 137 000 in 2021/22 before slightly decreasing to 128 000 in 2022/23. In 2023/24 the number of incidences further decreased to 85 000. The percentage of individuals that reported at least one incidence to the police decreased from 78,0% in 2019/20 to 62,7% in 2020/21 and slightly increased to 62,9% in 2021/22. The reporting of this crime increased in 2022/23, then decreased by 24 percentage points in 2023/24.

5.2.7 Sexual offences

Given the sensitive nature of sexual offences and the context of household-based interviews, sexual offences are thought to be underreported in the GPSJS. It is likely that most of those individuals who have already reported sexual offences to the police will proceed to also report it to the survey officer who is collecting the data. It is important to note that as the sexual offences count in the sample was small, it was not possible to calculate disaggregated estimates of acceptable quality.

Figure 64 – Percentage distribution of use and type of weapons during sexual offence, 2023/24
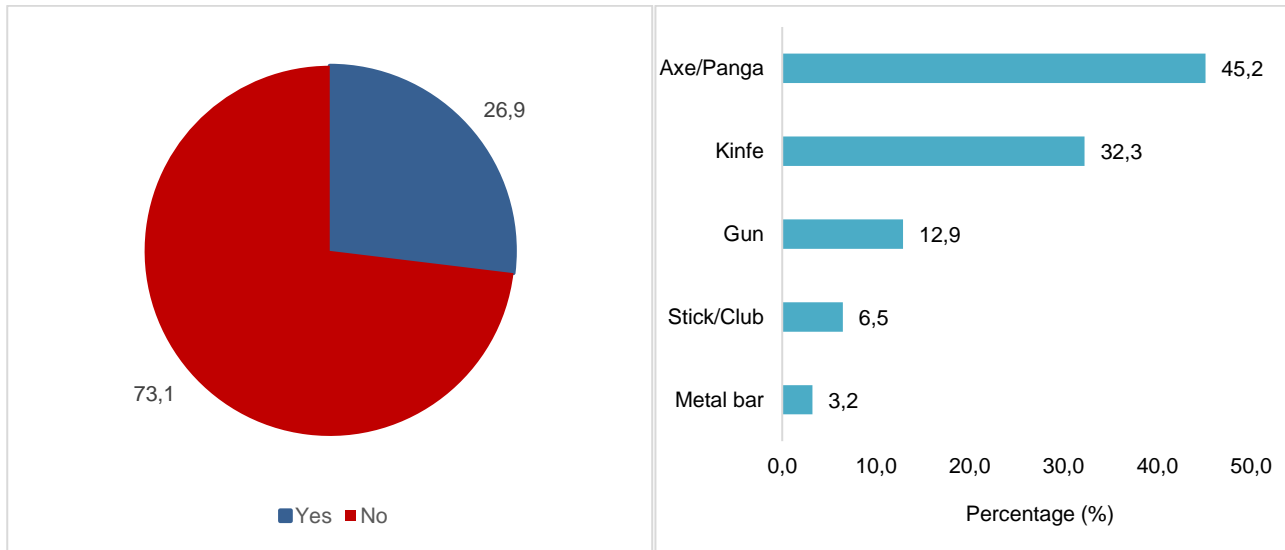
Figure 64 shows that weapons were used in (27,0%) of incidences for sexual offence. An axe/panga was the main weapon used in sexual offence incidences (45,2%), followed by knives (32,3%), and a gun (12,9%).

Figure 65 – Percentage distribution of Injuries suffered and counselling received after sexual offence incidences, 2023/24
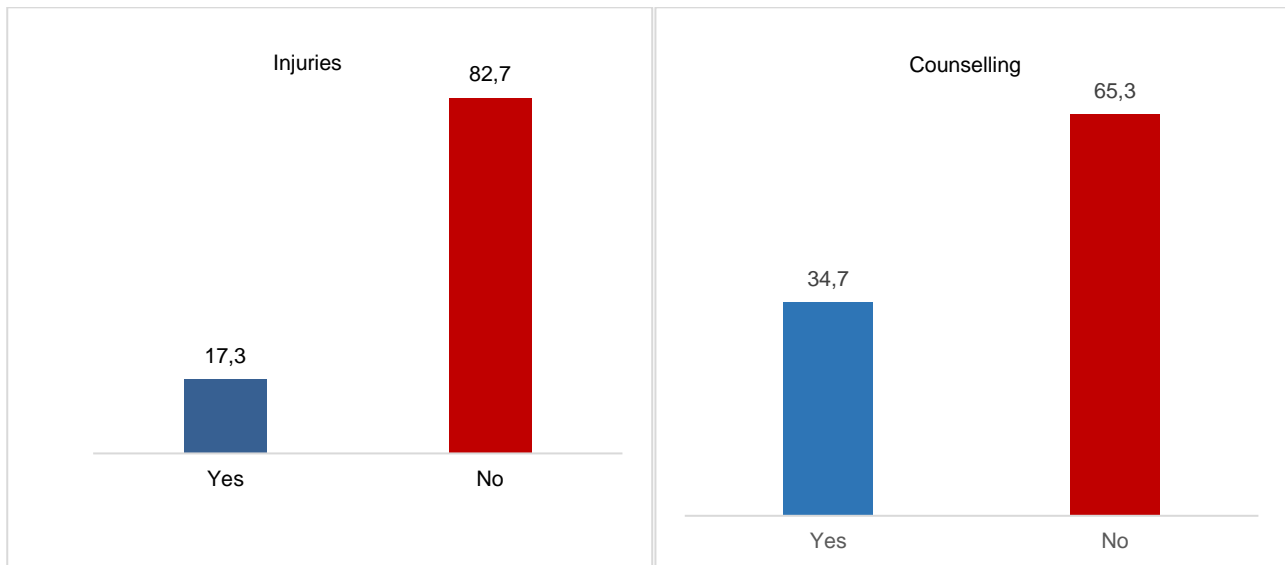
Figure 65 shows that of all the sexual offence incidences that occurred in 2023/24, only 17,3% of individuals suffered injuries. About 35% (34,7%) of individuals who were victims of sexual offense received counselling after the incidences, while 65,3% did not.

Figure 66 – Percentage of incidences of sexual offence committed by a specified perpetrator, 2023/24
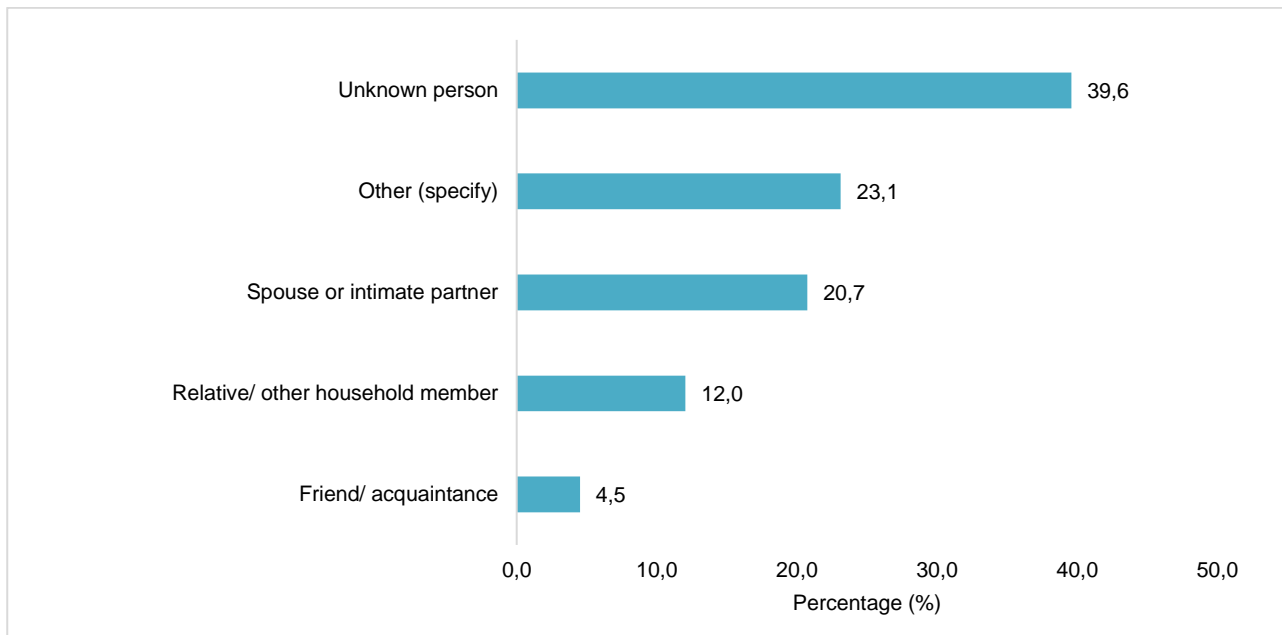
Figure 66 shows that 39,6% of sexual offence incidences in 2023/24 were committed by an unknown person to the victim, followed by other (23,1%). About 37% of the perpetrator was someone known to the victim this include a spouse or intimate partner (20,7%), relative/other household member (12,0%) and friend/acquaintance (4,5%).

Figure 67 – Percentage distribution of where sexual offence incidences occurred, 2023/24
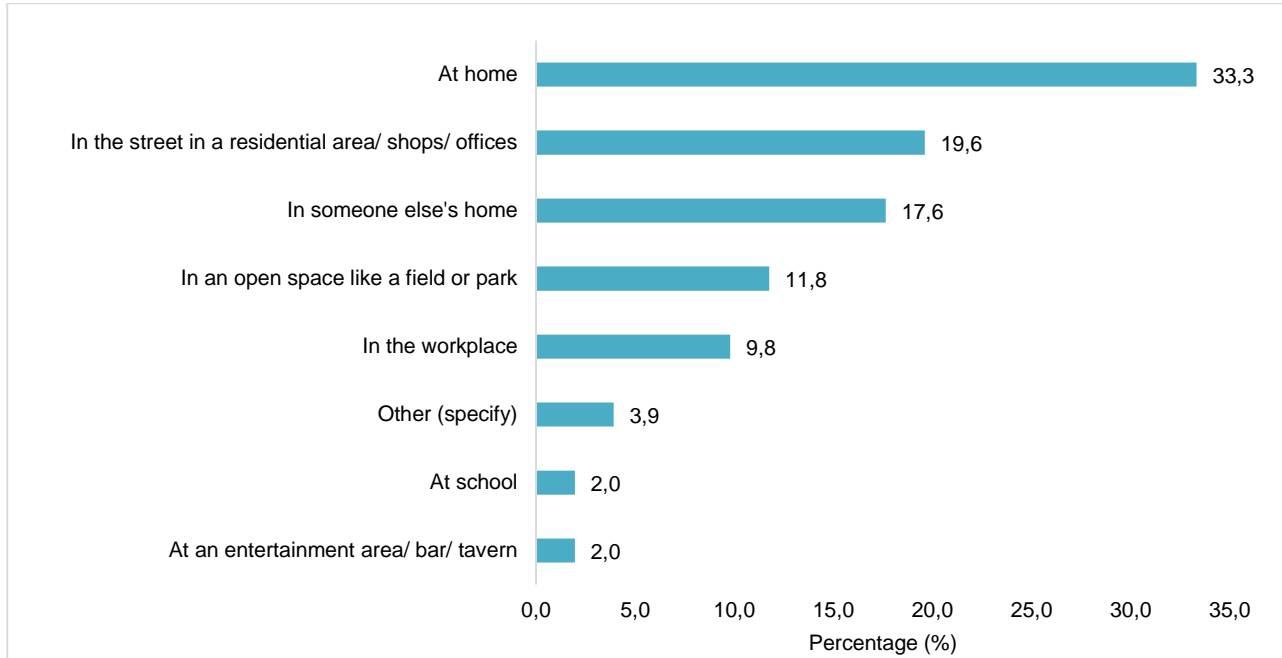
Figure 67 shows that a high proportion of sexual offence incidences in 2023/24 occurred at home (33,3%), the second most common location were sexual offence incidences occurred were in the street in a residential area/shops/offices (19,6%) and in someone else's home (17,6%).

Table 32 – Summary of statistics for sexual offences, 2019/20–2023/24

Indicator	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Number of incidences ('000)	37*	**	**	36*	83
Number of victims ('000)	31*	**	**	30*	52
Number of individuals that reported all or some incidences of sexual offences to the police ('000)	19*	**	**	17	35
Percentage of individuals that reported all or some incidences of sexual offences to the police	60,0*	**	**	56,0	67,5

* Sample is too small, and CVs are too high to make meaningful inferences

** Not collected in the specified period

Table 33 shows that the number of incidences of sexual offence experienced by individuals decreased from 37 000 in 2019/20 to 36 000 in 2022/23, it then doubled to 83 000 in 2023/24. The percentage of individuals that reported at least one incidence to the police increased from 60,0% in 2019/20 to 56,0% in 2022/23 and increased further to 67,5% in 2023/24.

5.3 Summary

Theft of personal property is the most common crime experienced by individuals aged 16 years and older in South Africa. The results indicate that in 2023/24, a total of 1,3 million individuals experienced theft of personal property, followed by those who experienced robbery (443 000) and consumer fraud (315 000). The number of individuals that experienced hijacking of a motor vehicle declined from 2022/23 (114 000) to 2023/24 (81 000).

Males and persons living in metro areas were most likely to experience theft of personal property. Furthermore, persons aged 16-34 are vulnerable to theft of personal property. Less than half of the victims reported the crime, and most of the victims (71,5%) did not report it. The survey further shows that the number of incidences of consumer fraud increased from 487 000 in 2022/23 to 552 000 in 2023/24. The percentage of individuals who reported some or all incidences to the police decreased from 38,1% in 2021/22 to 30,7% in 2023/24.

A total of 315 000 individuals experienced psychological violence in 2023/24. Northern Cape has the highest proportion of individuals who experienced psychological violence (2,7%) followed by Free State (1,6%). Persons living in metro areas were most likely to experience psychological violence.

6. Feelings of safety

6.1 Introduction

To feel safe at home and in one's neighbourhood is one of the National Development Plan (NDP) Goals. Perceptions of safety is considered a subjective wellbeing indicator, under the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) indicator 16.1.4. It affects how human beings interact with their surroundings, their health, and consequently, their quality of life.

Respondents were asked how safe they felt walking in their neighbourhoods alone during the day and when it was dark. The safety categories "Very safe" and "Fairly safe" were combined into a new category "Safe", while "A bit unsafe" and "Very unsafe" were combined into a new category "Unsafe".

Figure 68 – Percentage distribution of individuals who felt safe walking alone in their areas during the day, 2019/20–2023/24
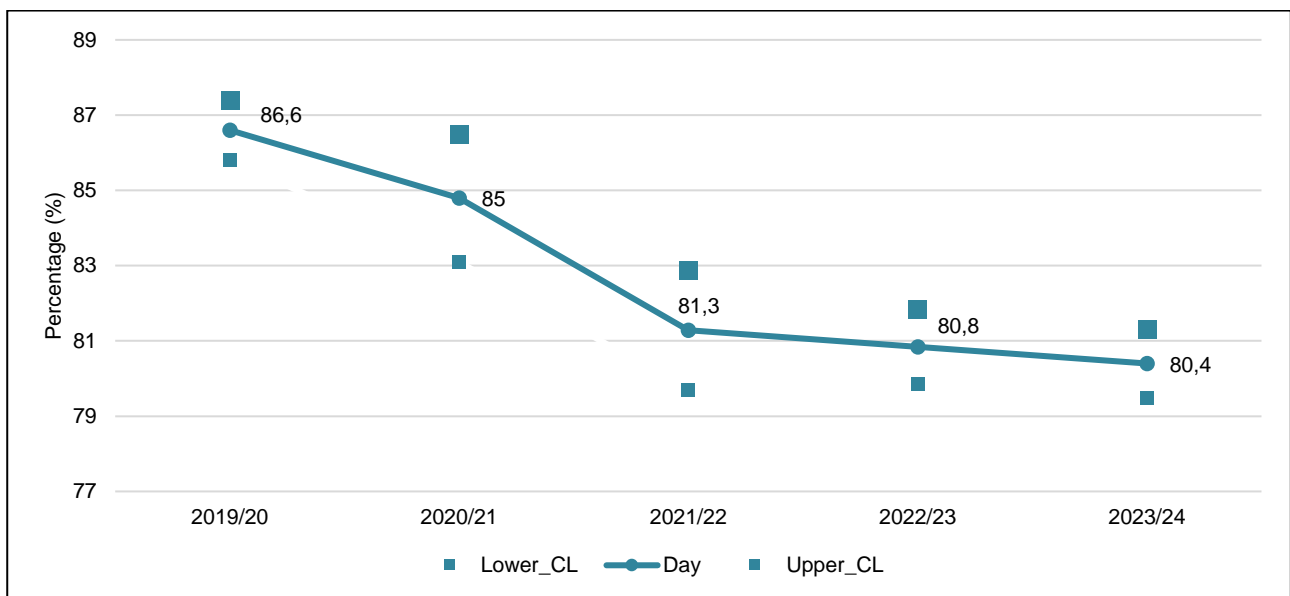
* Safety categories "Very safe" and "Fairly safe" were combined into a new category "Safe", while "A bit unsafe" and "Very unsafe" were combined into a new category "Unsafe".

Figure 68 shows that the percentage of adults aged 16 and older who felt safe walking alone in their neighbourhoods during the day decreased from 86,6% in 2019/20 to 81,3% in 2021/22. It further decreased to 80,8% in 2022/23. The decrease between 2019/20 and 2020/21 is not statistically significant. The feeling of safety during the day declined to 80,4% although in 2023/24 the decrease was not statistically significant.

Figure 69 – Percentage distribution of individuals who felt safe walking alone in their areas when it was dark, 2019/20–2023/24
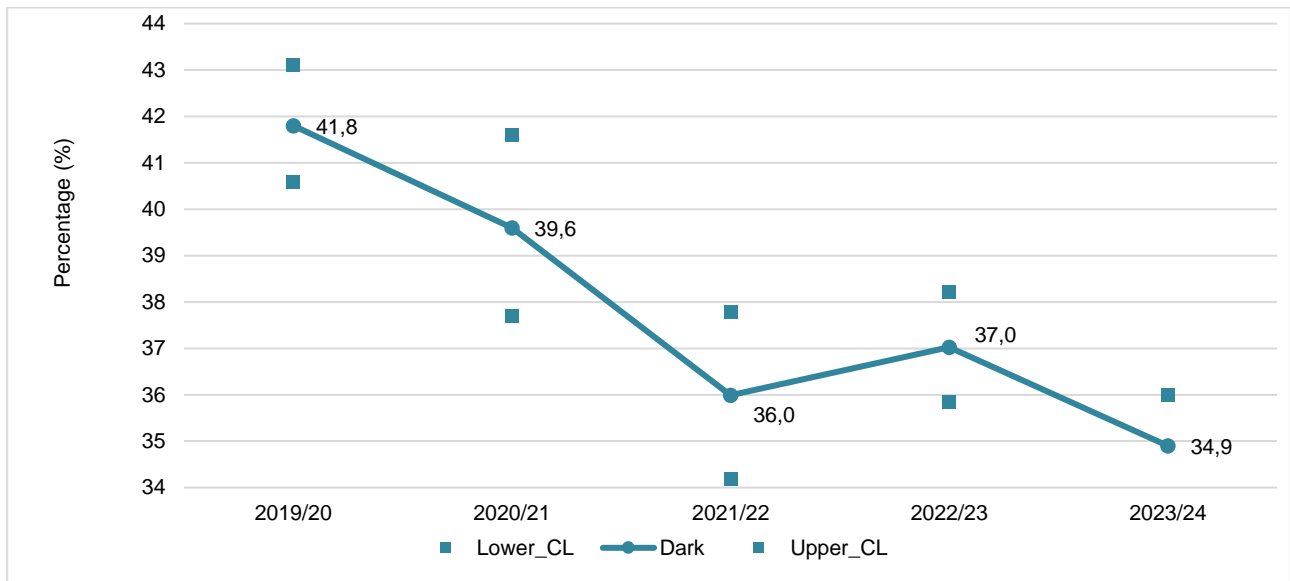
* Safety categories "Very safe" and "Fairly safe" were combined into a new category "Safe", while "A bit unsafe" and "Very unsafe" were combined into a new category "Unsafe".

Figure 69 shows that there was a statistically significant decrease in the percentage of individuals aged 16 and older who felt safe walking alone when it was dark, from 41,8% in 2019/20 to 39,6% in 2020/21 and further declining to 36,0% in 2021/22 before increasing to 37,0% in 2022/23. There was a slight decrease of 2,1 percentage point from 2022/23 (37,0%) to 2023/24 (34,9%).

Figure 70 – Feelings of safety when walking alone in their areas of residence during the day, 2019/20–2023/24

	Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe
■ 2019/20	51,8	34,8	8,6	4,8
■ 2020/21	50,2	34,7	9,1	6,1
■ 2021/22	44,1	37,2	12,2	6,5
■ 2022/23	44,0	36,9	12,6	6,6
■ 2023/24	42,5	37,9	13,9	5,7
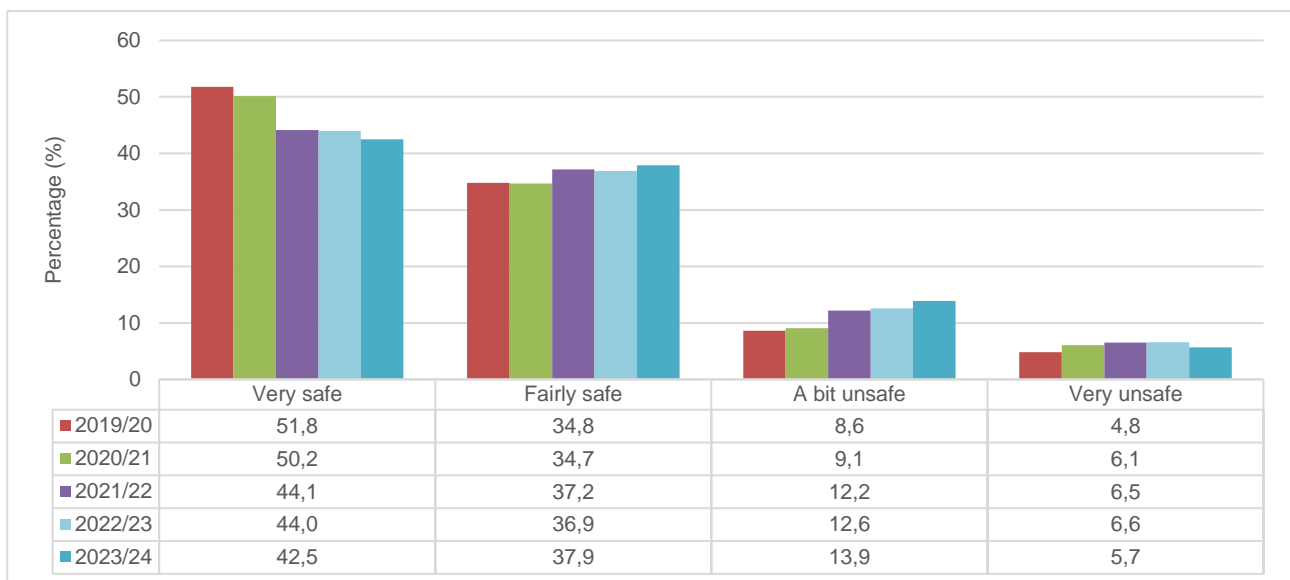
Figure 70 shows that the proportion of those who feel very safe walking alone during the day slightly decreased between 2019/20 (51,8%) and 2020/21 (50,2%) and further decreased throughout the reporting period up to 2023/24 (42,5%).

Figure 71 – Feelings of safety when walking alone in their areas of residence when it was dark, 2019/20–2023/24

	Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe
2019/20	14,6	27,3	19,7	38,5
2020/21	12,2	27,5	22,3	38,1
2021/22	12,8	23,2	20,1	43,9
2022/23	11,9	25,1	23,2	39,8
2023/24	10,9	24,0	22,3	42,8
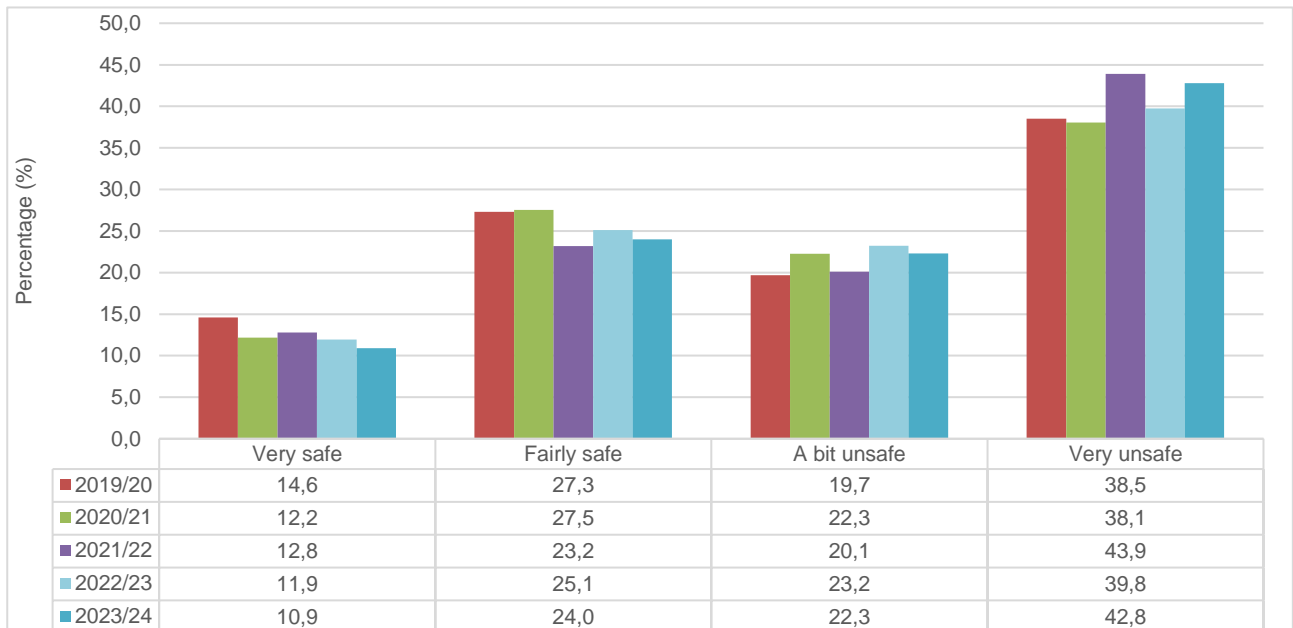
Figure 71 shows that people felt unsafe when walking alone in their areas of residence when it was dark. The proportion of people who felt very unsafe decreased from 38,5% in 2019/20 to 38,1% in 2020/21, then increased to 43,9% in 2021/22. There was a 4,1 percentage point decrease in those who felt very unsafe between 2021/22 (43,9%) and 2022/23 (39,8%) and increase by 3 percentage points in 2023/24 (42,8%). The proportion of those who felt very safe slightly decreased from 11,9% in 2022/23 to 10,9% in 2023/24.

Figure 72 – Feelings of safety when walking alone in their areas of residence when it was daytime by sex, 2022/23 and 2023/24
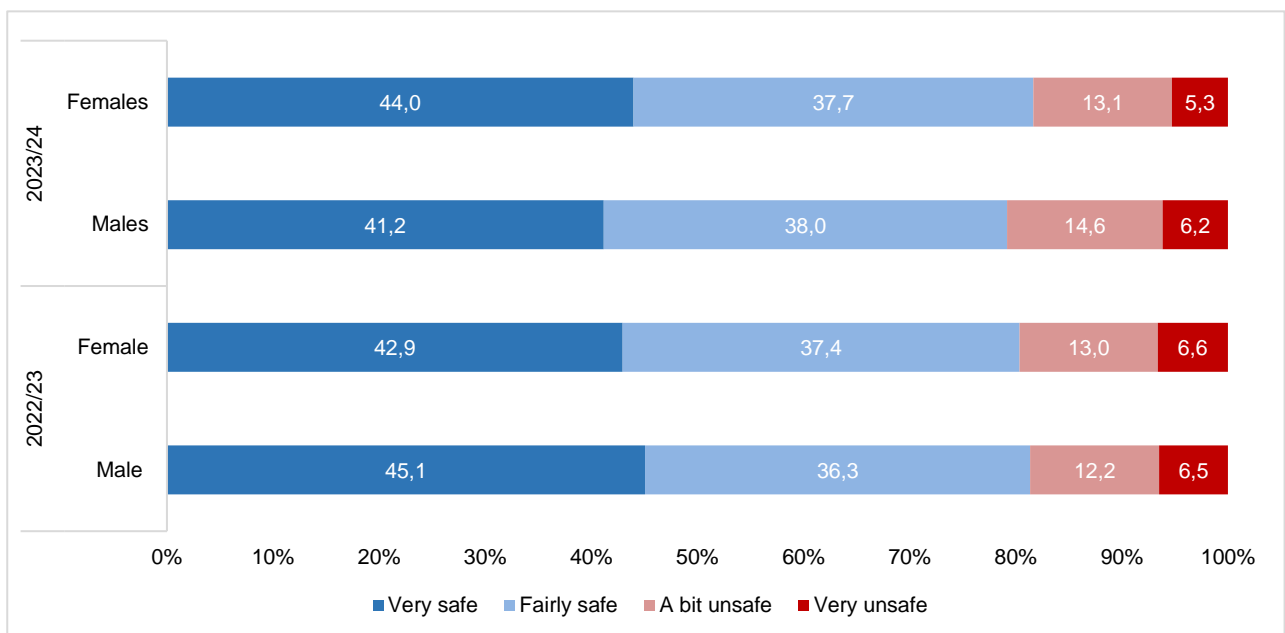
Figure 72 shows that in 2022/23 a higher proportions of males (45,1%) felt very safe walking alone in their areas during the day than females (42,9%). In 2023/24, proportions of those who felt very safe increased for females (44,0%) and decreased for males (41,2%) from 2022/23.

Figure 73 – Feelings of safety when walking alone in their areas of residence when it was dark by gender, 2022/23–2023/24
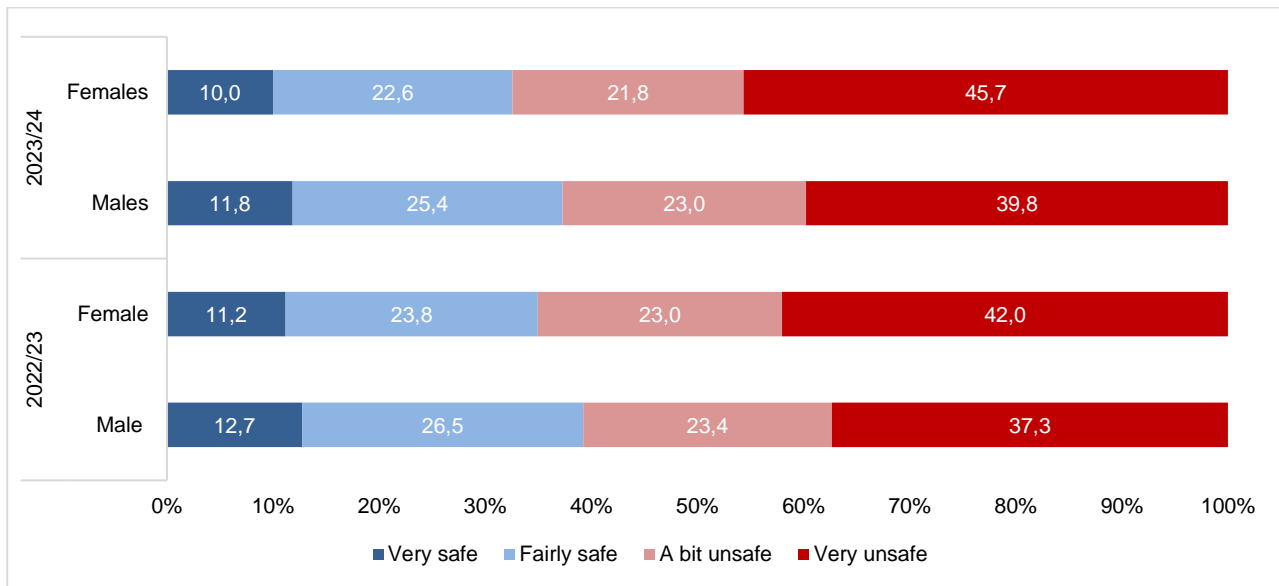
Figure 73 shows that the proportion of females who felt very unsafe walking alone when it was dark in their area of residence increased in 2023/24 to (45,7%), the same trend was observed with the proportion of males who felt very unsafe increasing from (37,3%) in 2022/23 to (39,8%) in 2023/24.

Figure 74 – Feelings of safety when walking alone in their areas of residence when it was daytime by geographical location, 2023/24

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
Unsafe	34,2	16,1	11,5	11,6	18,5	11,4	26,0	11,5	4,6
Safe	65,8	84,0	88,6	88,4	81,5	88,6	74,0	88,5	95,5
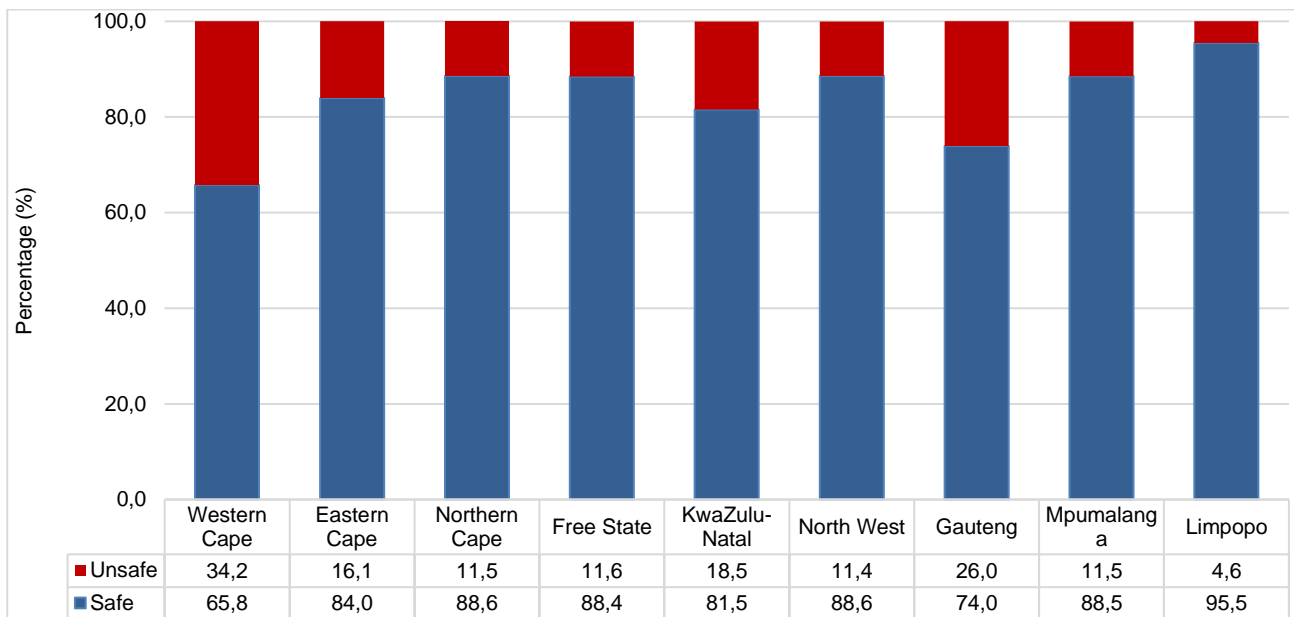
* Safety categories "Very safe" and "Fairly safe" were combined into a new category "Safe", while "A bit unsafe" and "Very unsafe" were combined into a new category "Unsafe".

Figure 74 shows that Limpopo (95,5%) recorded the highest proportion of individuals who felt safe walking alone during the day, followed by Northern Cape (88,6%) and North West (88,6%). Western Cape (34,2%) recorded the highest proportion of individuals who felt unsafe walking alone in the day, followed by Gauteng (26,0%) and KwaZulu-Natal (18,5%) provinces.

Figure 75 – Feelings of safety when walking alone in their areas of residence when it was daytime by geographical location, 2022/23 and 2023/24

* Safety categories "Very safe" and "Fairly safe" were combined into a new category "Safe", while "A bit unsafe" and "Very unsafe" were combined into a new category "Unsafe".

Figure 75 shows that in both 2022/23 and 2023/24, people in non-metro areas had a greater feeling of safety walking alone in their areas during the day than people in metro areas in 2023/24.

Figure 76 – Feelings of safety when walking alone in their areas of residence when it was dark by geographical location, 2023/24

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
Unsafe	70,6	65,6	64,4	64,2	65,7	59,0	69,7	74,7	38,9
Safe	29,5	34,4	35,7	35,8	34,3	41,0	30,3	25,3	61,1
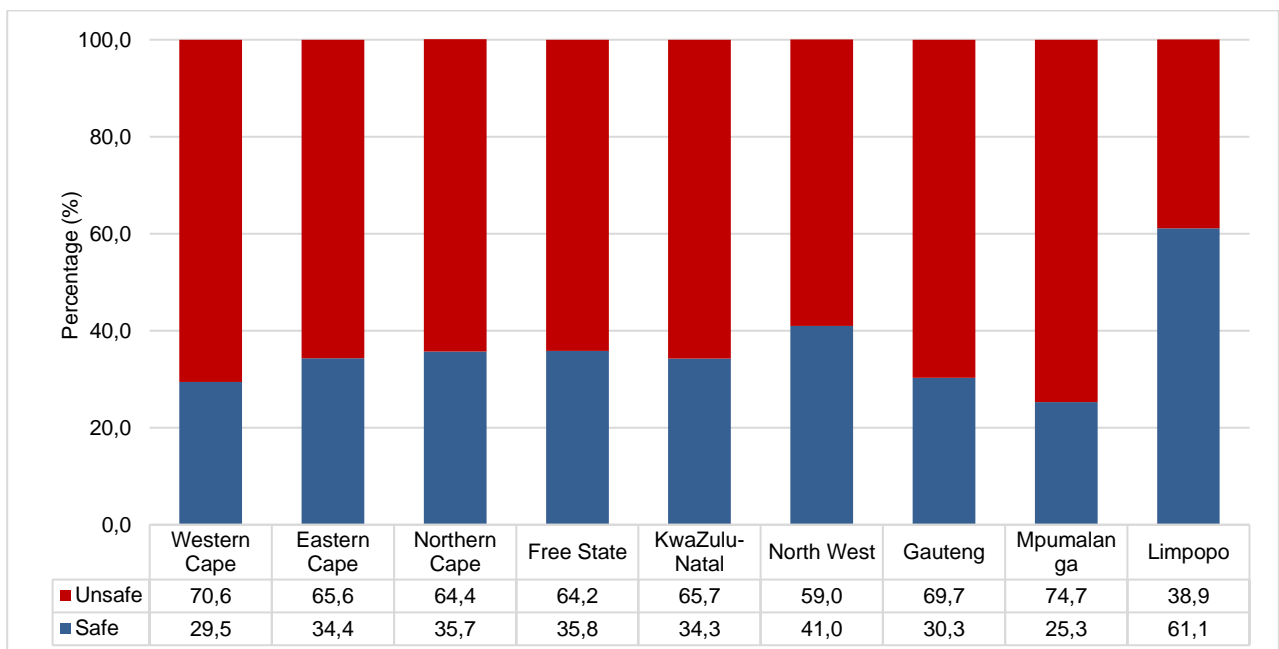
* Safety categories "Very safe" and "Fairly safe" were combined into a new category "Safe", while "A bit unsafe" and "Very unsafe" were combined into a new category "Unsafe".

Figure 76 shows that Mpumalanga (74,7%) recorded the highest proportion of individuals who felt unsafe walking alone at night, followed by Western Cape (70,6%), Gauteng (69,7%) and Eastern Cape (65,6%). Limpopo (61,1%) had the highest proportion of individuals who felt safe, followed by North West (41,0%) and Free State (35,8%) provinces.

Governance, Public Safety, and Justice Survey GPSJS 2023/24

Figure 77 – Feelings of safety when walking alone in their areas of residence when it was dark by geographical location, 2022/23 and 2023/24
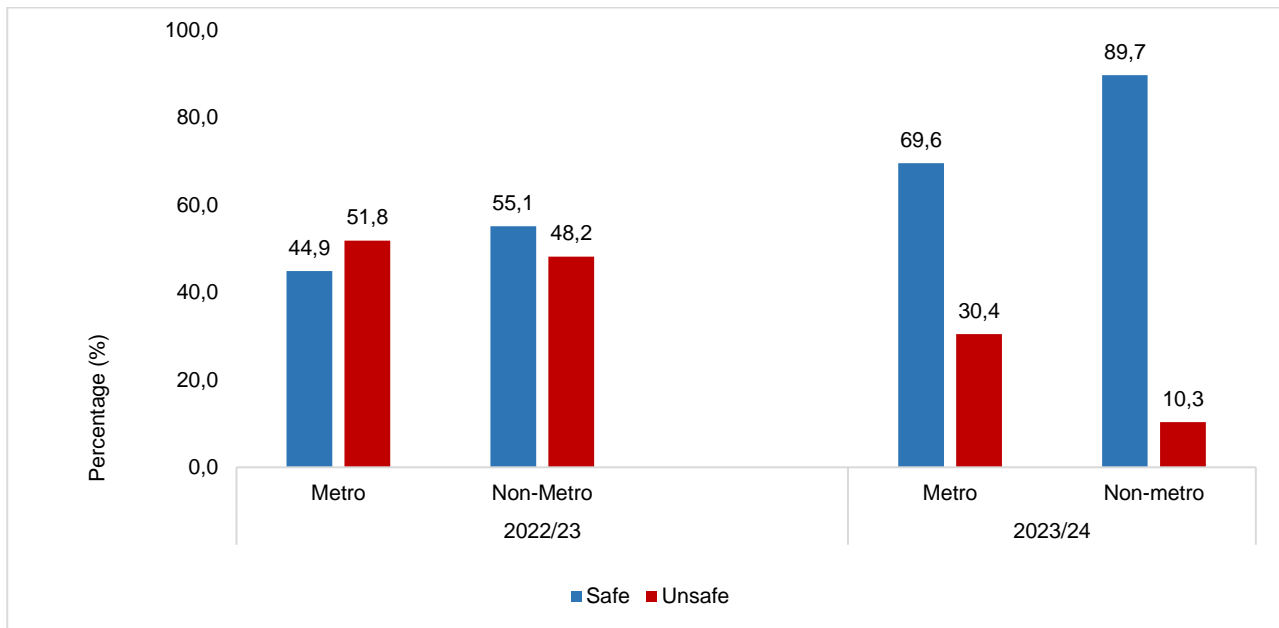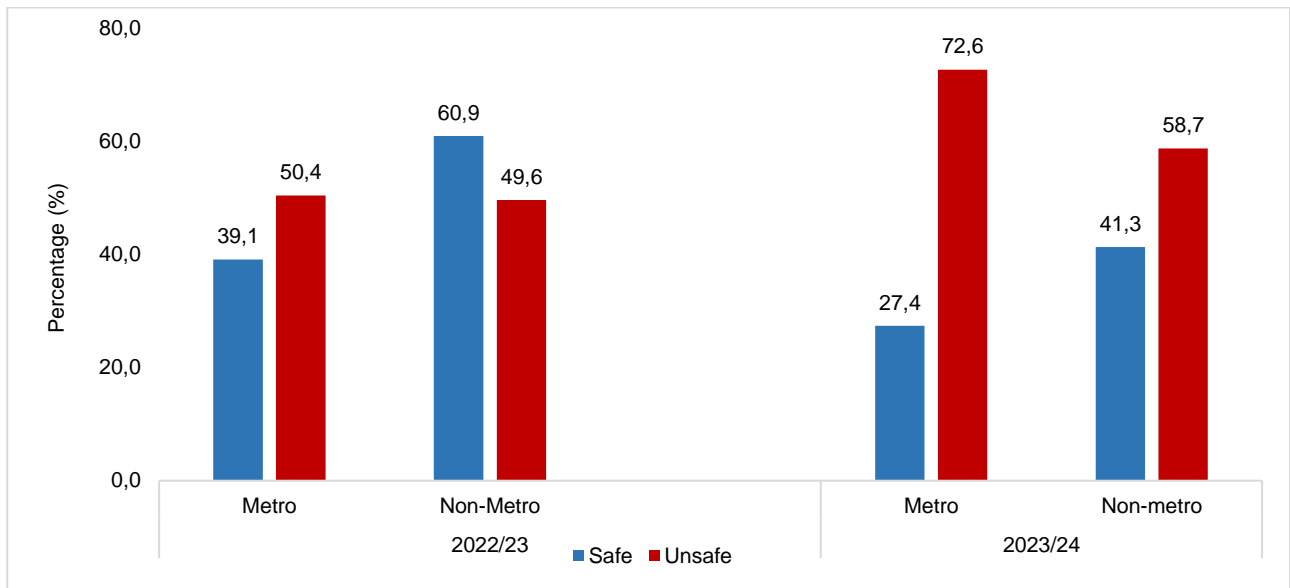

* Safety categories "Very safe" and "Fairly safe" were combined into a new category "Safe", while "A bit unsafe" and "Very unsafe" were combined into a new category "Unsafe".

Figure 77 shows that in 2022/23 people in metro areas felt unsafe (50,4%) compared to those living in non-metro areas who felt unsafe (49,9%). In 2023/24, there were higher proportions of people who felt unsafe walking alone when it is dark for both metro (72,6%) and non-metro areas (58,7%).

Figure 78 – Percentage of people who have done something to protect themselves against crime, 2022/23-2023/24

	Yes	No
2022/23	29,7	70,3
2023/24	39,9	60,1
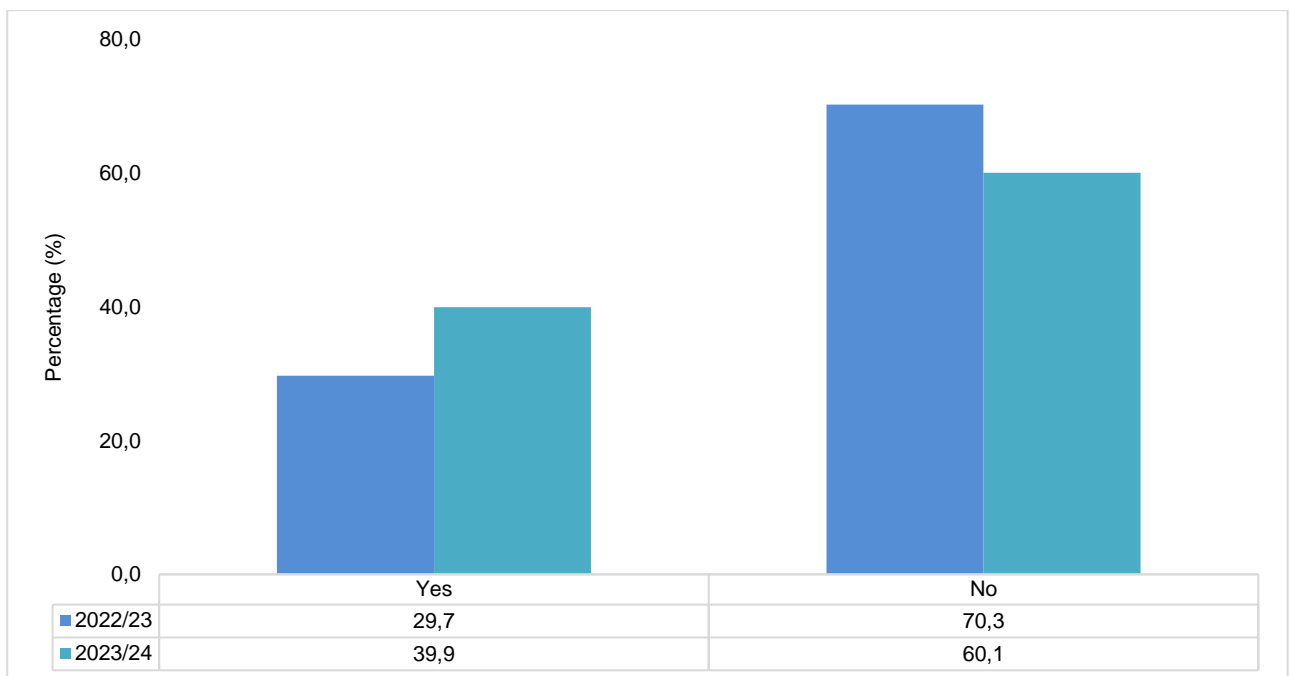
Figure 78 shows that the proportion of people who have done something to protect themselves against crime increased from 29,7% in 2022/23 to 39,9% in 2023/24.

Figure 79 – Percentage of people who have done something to protect themselves against crime by gender, 2022/23 and 2023/24
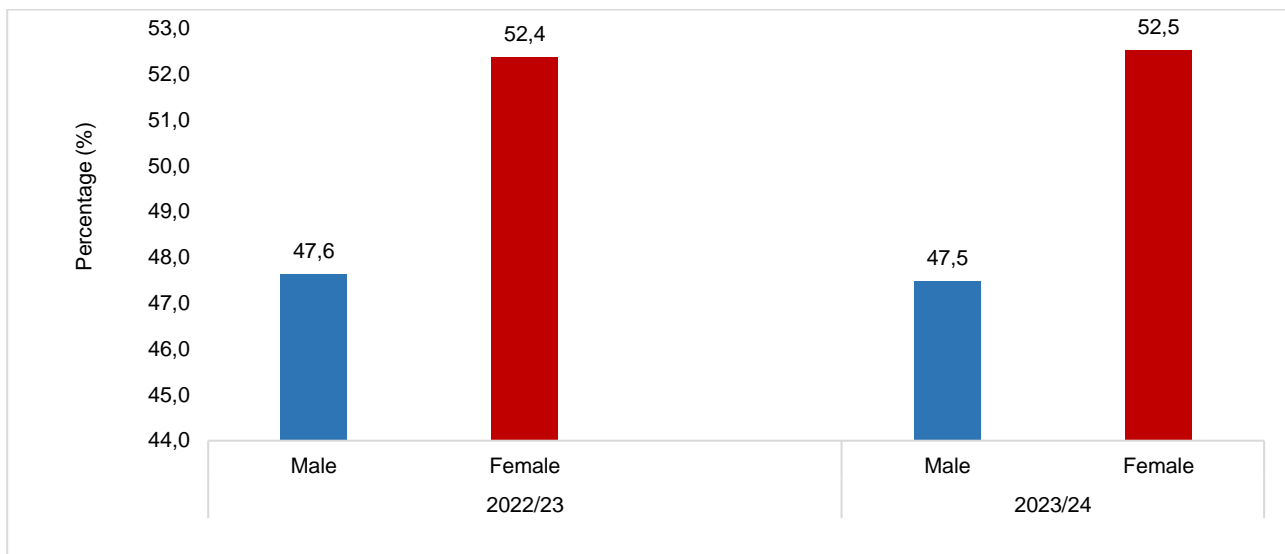
Figure 79 shows that females are more likely to do something to protect themselves against crime than males. The proportion of females who have done something to protect themselves against crime slightly increased from 52,4% in 2022/23 to 52,5% in 2023/24. The opposite is observed for males, there is a slight decrease in proportion from 47,6% in 2022/23 to 47,5% in 2023/24.

Figure 80 – Percentage of people who have done something to protect themselves against crime by age group, 2022/23 and 2022/24
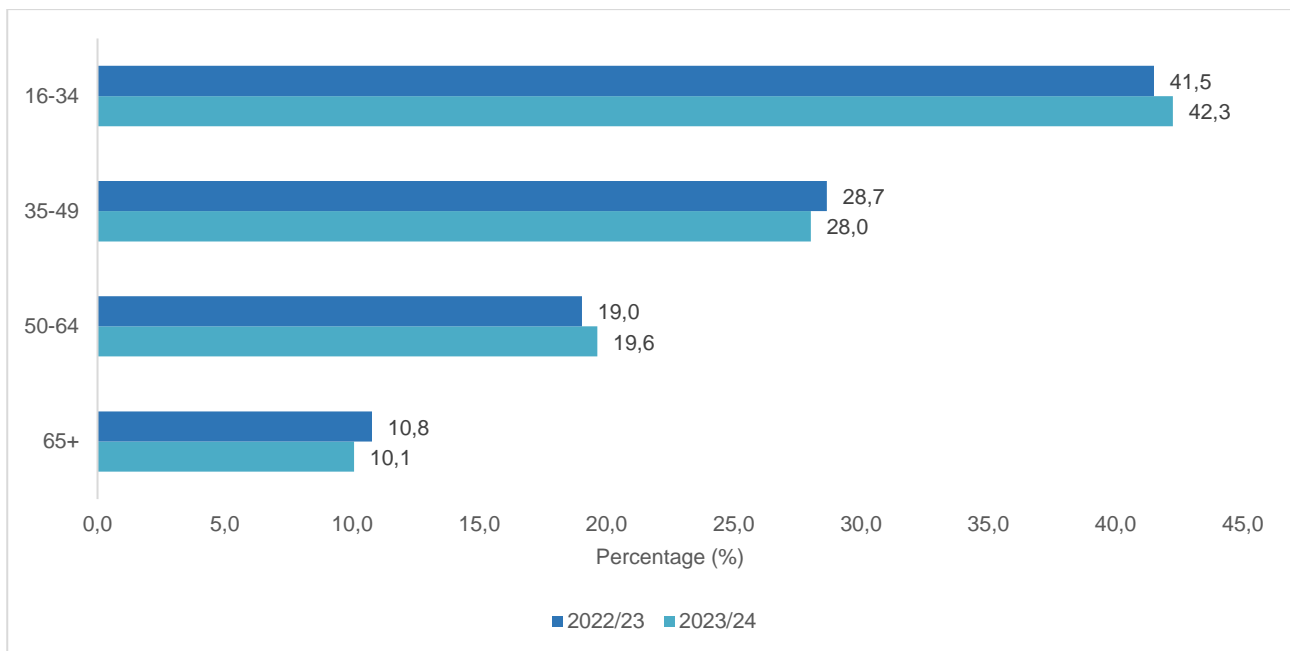
Figure 80 shows that those in the younger age group 16–34 are more likely to do something to protect themselves from crime than the older age groups. The proportions of those aged 16–34 who did something to protect themselves increased from 41,5% in 2022/23 to 42,3% in 2023/24. Similarly, the proportion of those in the age group 50–64 also slightly increased from 19,0% in 2022/23 to 19,6% in 2023/24.

Figure 81 – Distribution of persons by main thing they did to protect themselves, 2022/23-2023/24
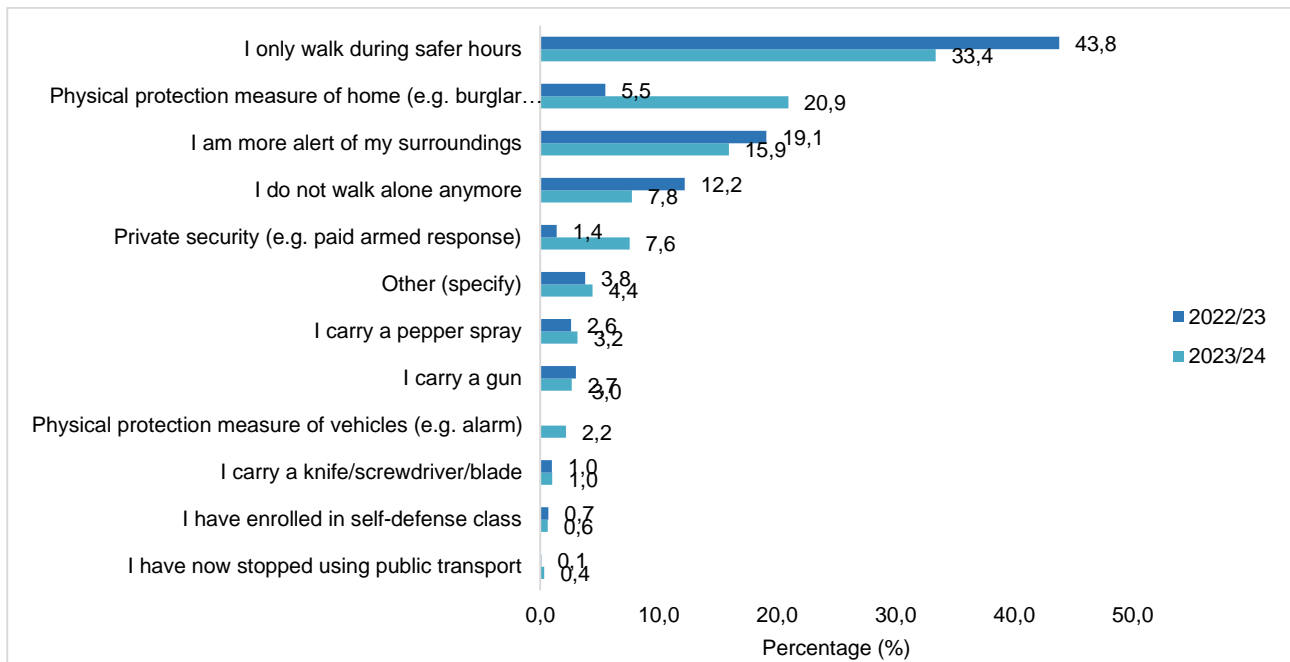
Figure 81 shows that 33,4% of individuals aged 16 and older have resorted to walking during safer hours to protect themselves from crime in 2023/24, and this percentage decreased from 43,8% in 2022/23. About 20,9% have installed physical protection measures like burglar doors on their homes to protect themselves against crime, the percentage of people who took this measure to protect themselves increased by 15,4 percentage points from 2022/23.

Figure 82 – Percentage of individuals who feel safer after doing something to protect themselves, 2023/24
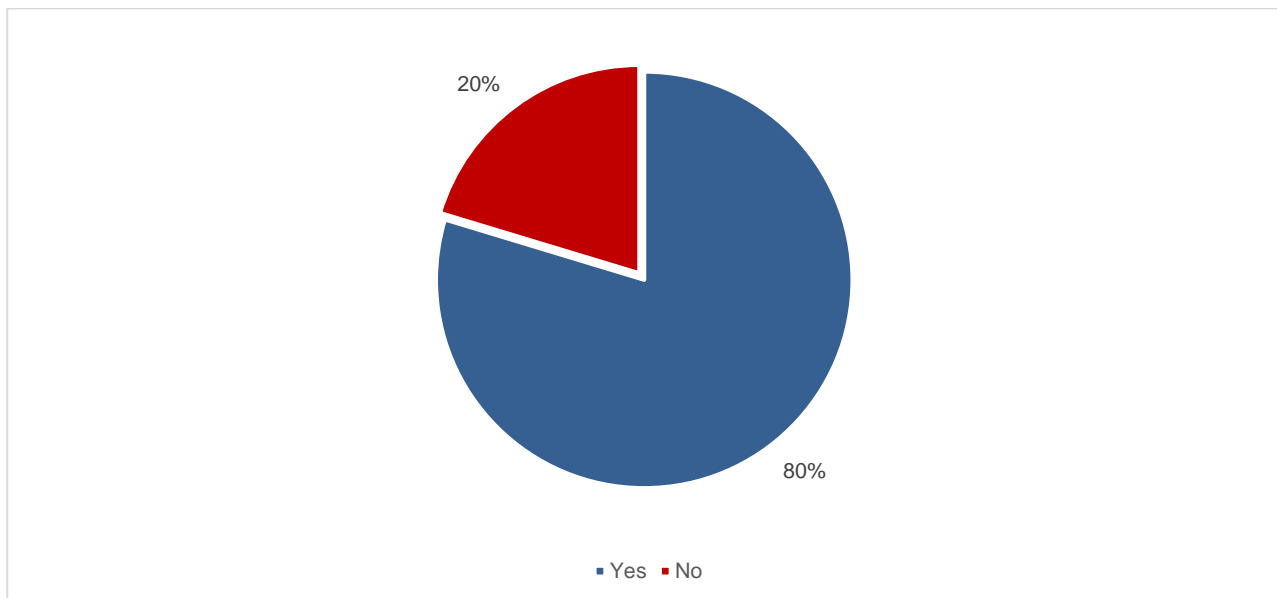
Figure 82 shows that then majority of individuals feel safer after doing something to protect themselves from crime. The proportion of 80% felt safer after taking some measures to protect themselves.

Figure 83 – Percentage distribution of reasons why persons did not do anything to protect themselves from crime, 2023/24
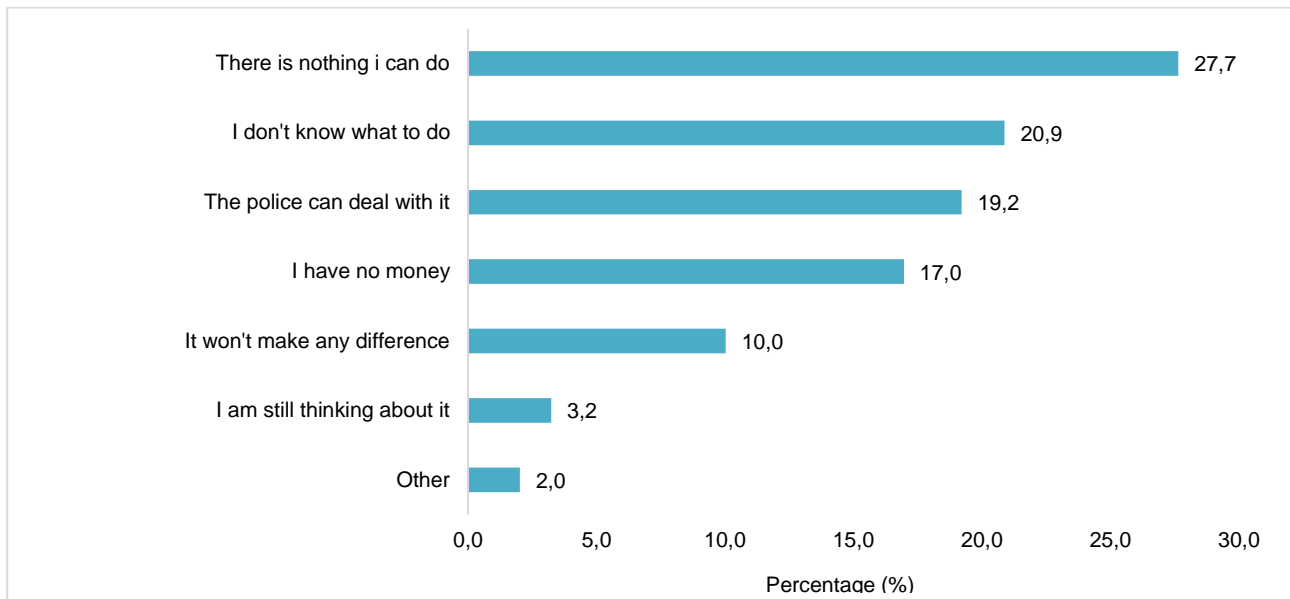
Figure 83 shows a high proportion (27,7%) of persons aged 16 and older said there is nothing they can do to protect themselves from crime, while (20,9%) said they did not know what to do and (19,2%) the police can deal with it.

Figure 84 – Percentage distribution of what would people do when they see a crime being committed, 2018/19 and 2023/24
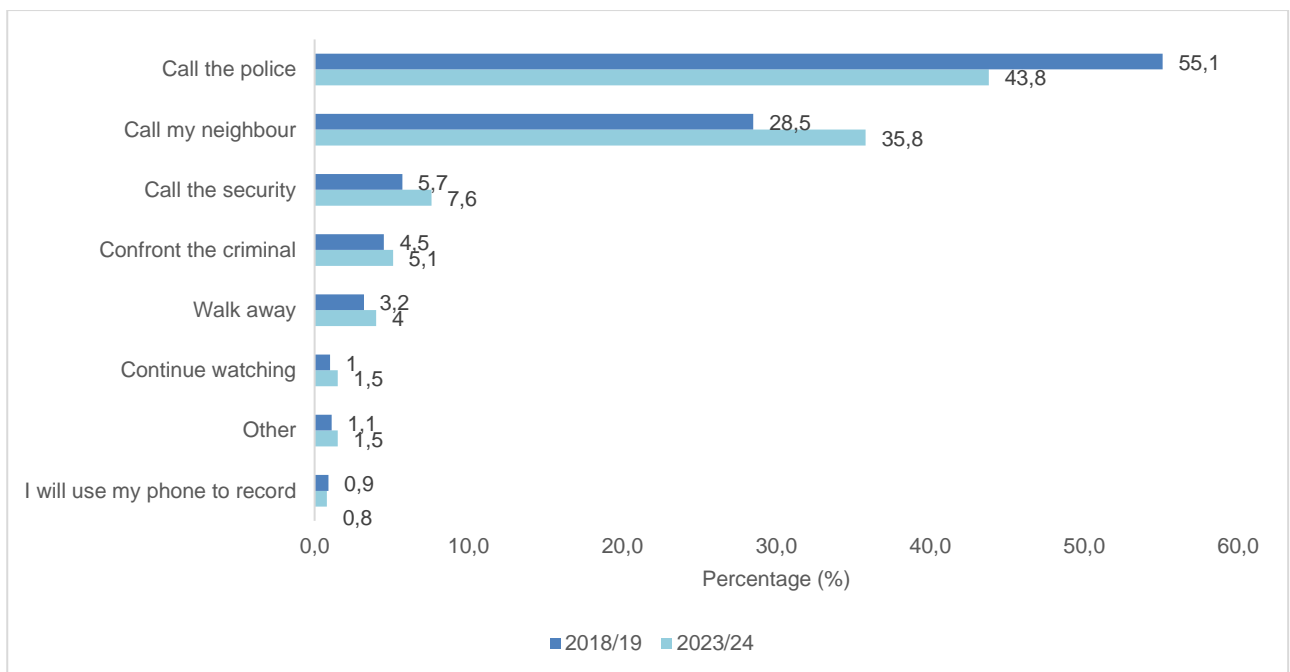
Figure 84 shows a higher percentage (43,8%) of individuals said they would call the police as a first thing they would do if they were to witness a crime being committed in 2023/24, this percentage decreased from 55,1% in 2018/19 period. They are followed by those who said they would call their neighbour (35,8%). Less than one per cent (0,8%) of individuals said they would take out their phone and start to record as the crime is being committed.

Figure 85 – Percentage distribution of other main organisations that offer protection in the community other than police, 2023/24
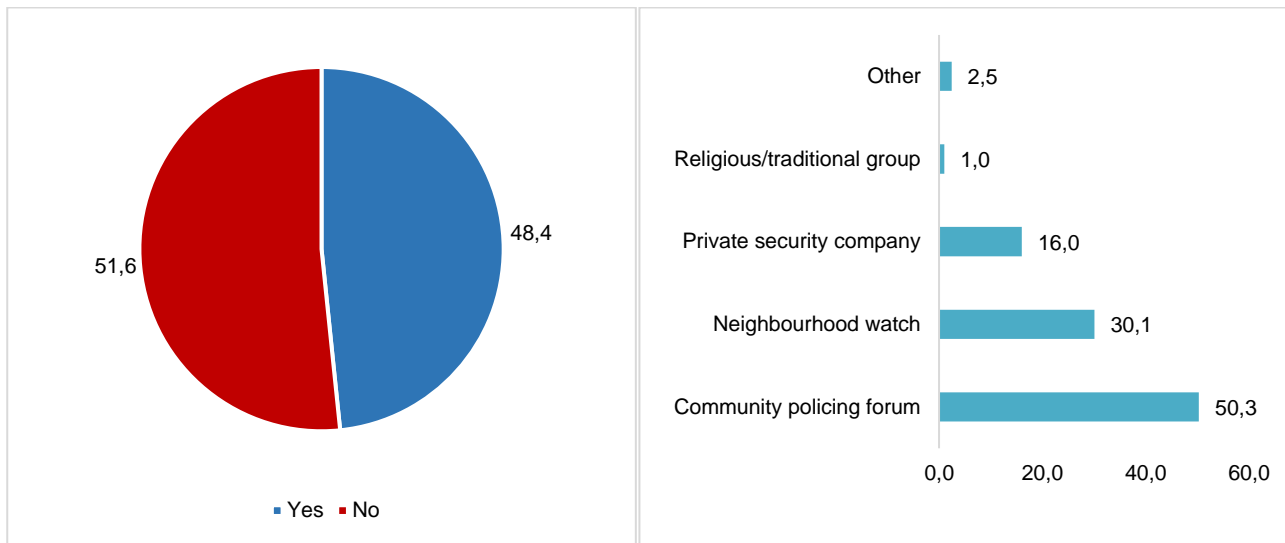
Figure 85 shows that 48,4% of persons indicated that there are organisations or groups offering protection against crime in the community other than police in 2023/24, and 51,6% said they do not have. Community policing forums (50,3%) was most common organisation that offered protection in communities other than the police, followed by neighbourhood watch groups (30,1%) and private security at 16,0%.

Figure 86 – Percentage distribution of who the respondent would first contact when they suspect they may be victims of crime, 2023/24
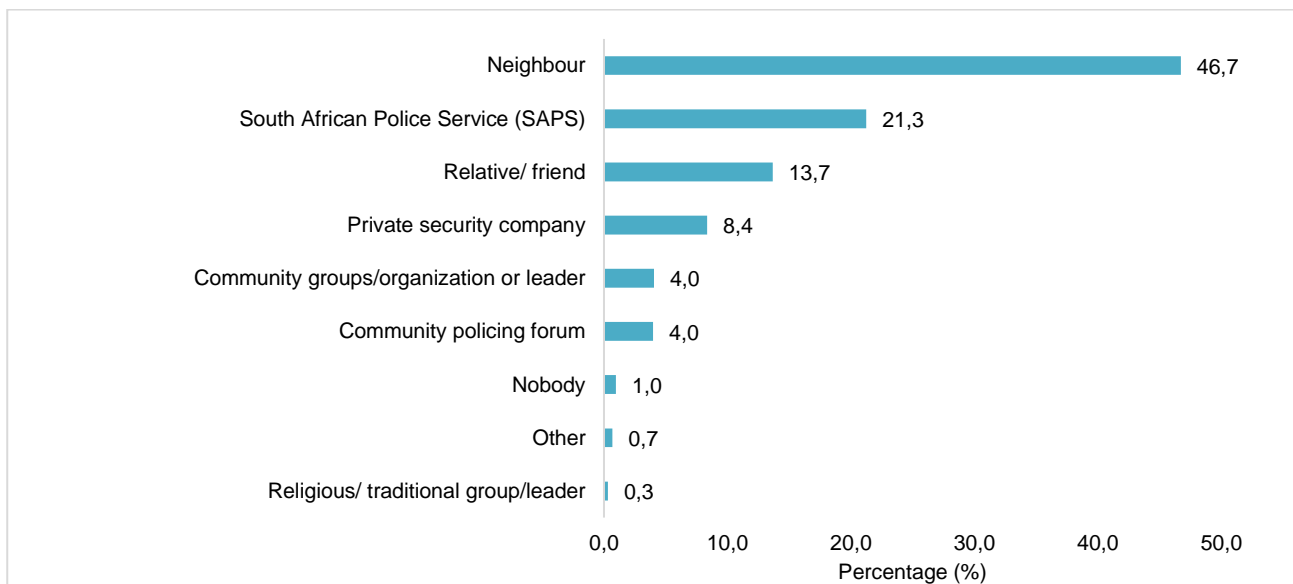
Figure 86 shows a higher percentage (46,7%) of individuals who said they would first contact a neighbour if they were in a situation at home where they or their household member may become victims of crime. Those that said they would contact SAPS were at 21,3%, and those that said they would contact a relative/friend first were at 13,7%.

Figure 87 – Percentage distribution of institutions that are easily accessible, 2023/24
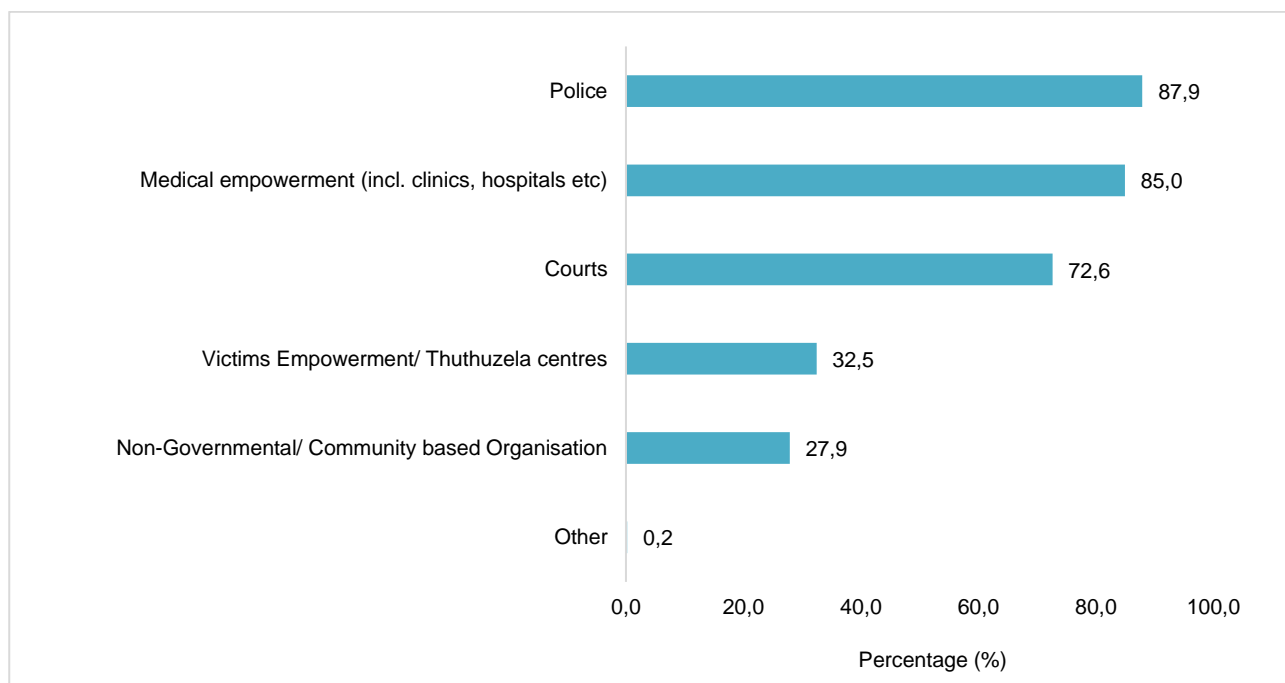
Figure 87 shows a percentage distribution of institution that are easily accessible around respondents. Police (87,9%) have a higher percentage as an institution that is easily accessible around respondents' areas, and medical institutions (clinic, hospitals etc) are the second most easily accessible and courts at 72,6%.

6.2 Summary

Feelings of safety have been declining since 2019/20. The percentage of adults aged 16 and older who felt safe walking alone in their neighbourhoods during the day slightly decreased from 80,8% in 2022/23 to 80,4% in 2023/24.

The results show that most individuals felt safer walking alone in their area during the day than when it was dark. Males felt more unsafe than females walking alone when it was dark in 2023/24.

The percentage of adults aged 16 and older who felt safe walking alone in their neighbourhoods when it was dark slightly decreased from 37,0% in 2022/23 to 34,9% in 2023/24. Limpopo recorded the highest proportion of individuals who felt very safe walking alone during the day and when it was dark. Western Cape (34,2%) recorded the highest proportion of individuals who felt unsafe walking alone during the day and Mpumalanga (74,7%) recorded the highest proportion of individuals who felt unsafe walking alone at night.

The proportion of people who have done something to protect themselves against crime increased from 29,7% in 2022/23 to 39,9% in 2023/24. About 33,4% of individuals aged 16 and older have resorted to walking during safer hours to protect themselves from crime. About 20,9% have installed physical protection measures like burglar doors on their homes to protect themselves against crime. The majority (80%) of people felt safer after doing something to protect themselves from crime.

7. Police

7.1 Introduction

According to The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) - United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Manual on Victimization Surveys, administrative sources (such as police or judicial statistics) cannot provide a sufficiently reliable and comprehensive analysis of crime on their own. GPSJS are now a recognized tool that help governments, and their public understand their crime problems and how better to address them.

There is no one source that can give an accurate assessment of victimization in society. There are various methods for measuring criminal victimization and various stages at which measurements might be made. Measuring can take place when someone believes they have been the victim of crime, when the incidences is reported to the authorities, or when formal charges are filed.

Figure 88 – Percentage of households who know the location of the nearest police station, 2023/24
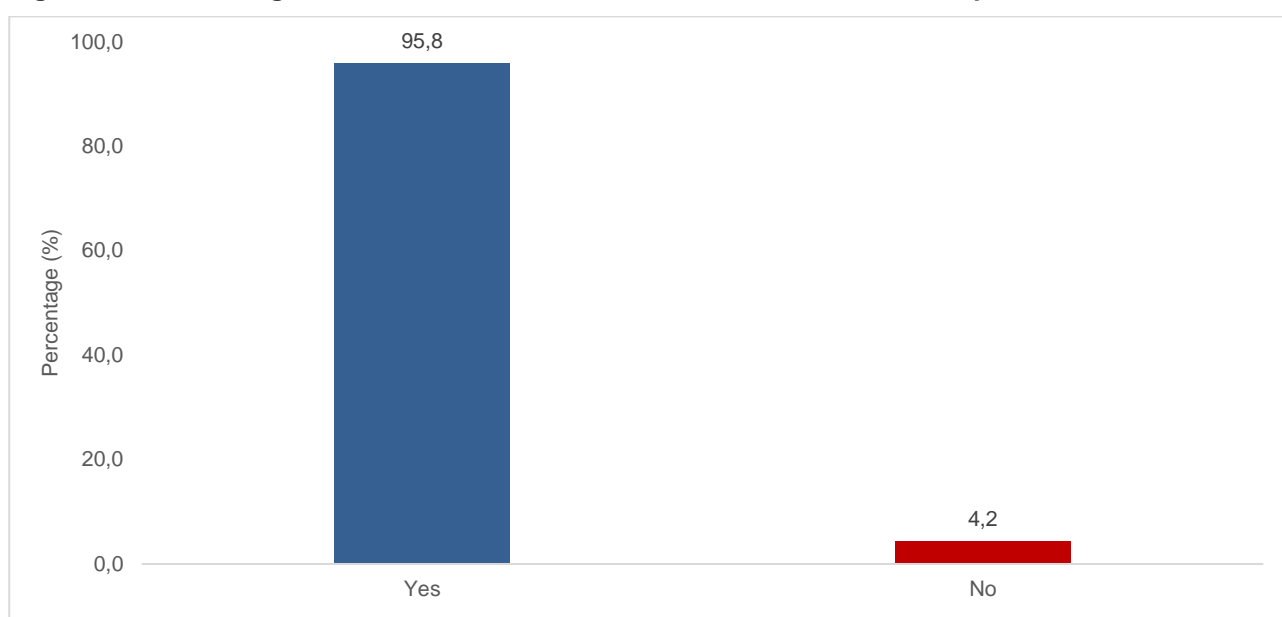
Figure 88 shows the proportion of households that knows where the nearest police station is located. A higher proportion (95,8%) of households knows where their nearest police station is compared to those who does not know (4,2%).

Figure 89 – Percentage of time it takes to get to a police station by means of usual mode of transport, 2023/24
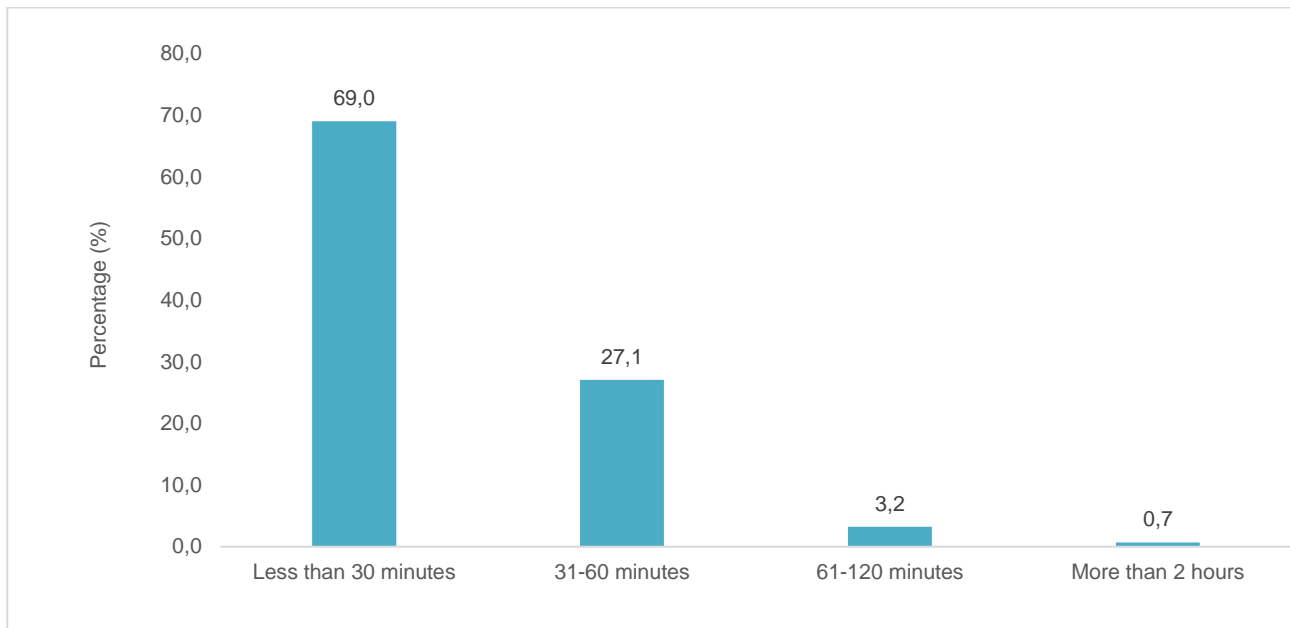
Figure 89 shows that 69,0% of households indicated they take less than 30 minutes using their usual mode of transport to get to the nearest police station. Less than a percent travels more than two hours to get to the nearest police station.

Figure 90 – Percentage distribution of households that take less than 30 minutes to get to police station by metro and Province, 2023/24
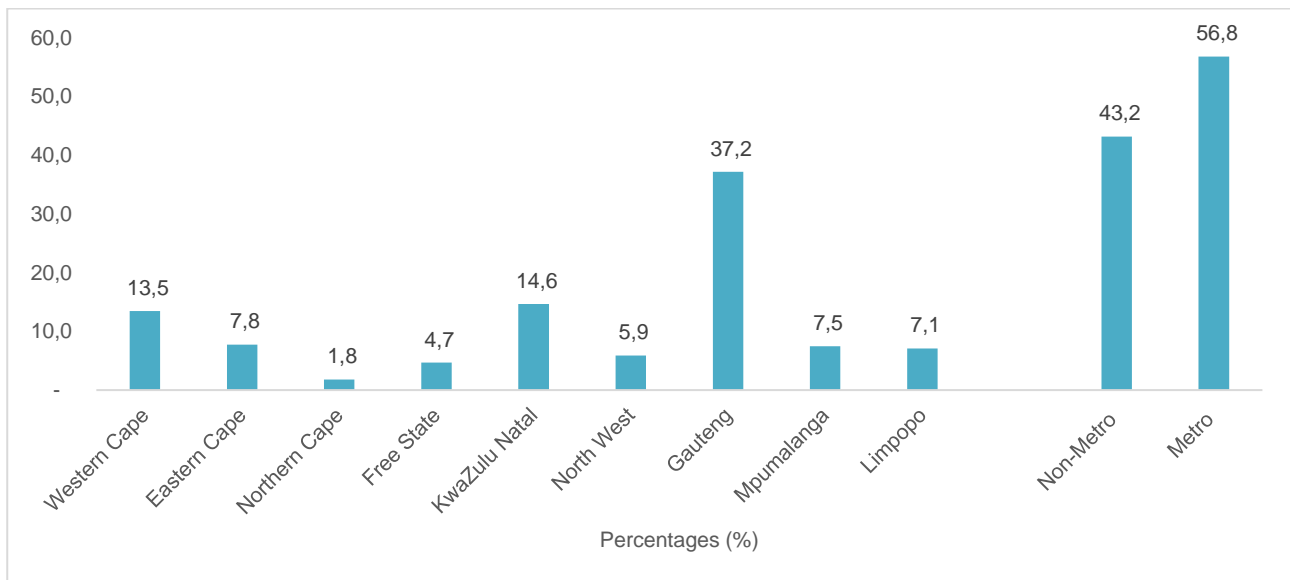
Figure 90 shows the proportion of households that take less than 30 minutes to travel to a police station by geographical location. Gauteng had the highest proportion of households that take less than 30 minutes to travel to a police station (37,2%), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (14,6%) and Western Cape (13,3%). Northern Cape (1,8%) had the lowest proportion amongst all the provinces followed by North West (5,9%). Households in metro (56,8%) are more likely to take 30 minutes or less to the nearest police station compared to those in non-metro areas (43,2%)

Figure 91 – Contact with the police, 2023/24
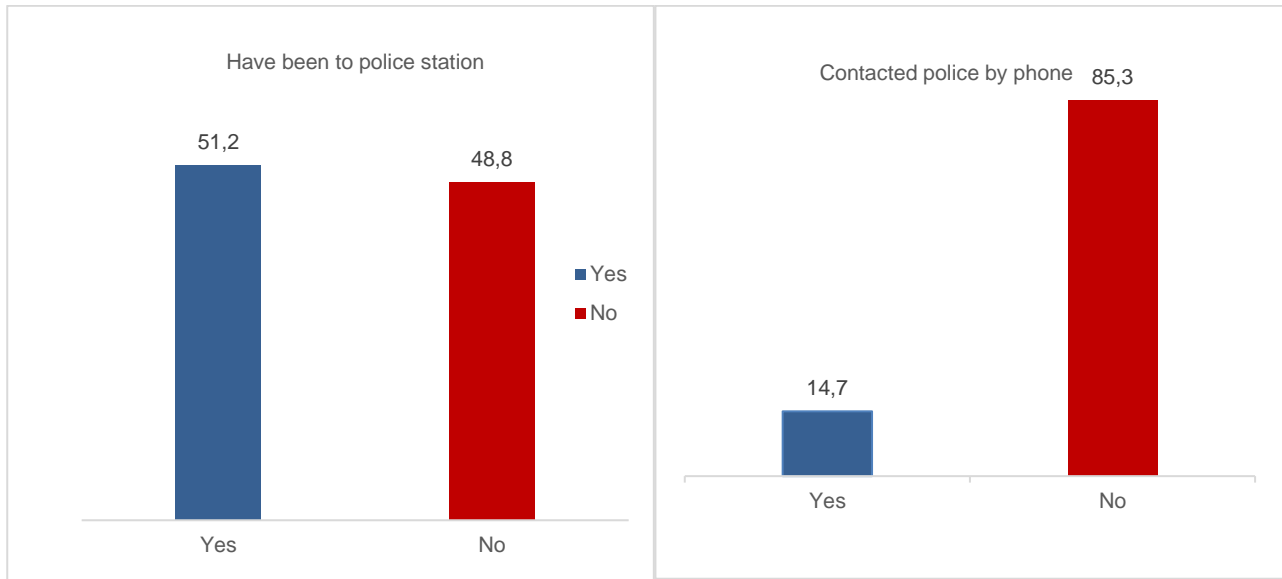
Figure 91 shows that above 50% (51,2%) of the households have been to their nearest police station in the past three calendar years. There was a higher proportion of households which have never officially contacted the police by telephone than those who have contacted police (14,7%).

Figure 92 – Response time by police after receiving a call, 2023/24
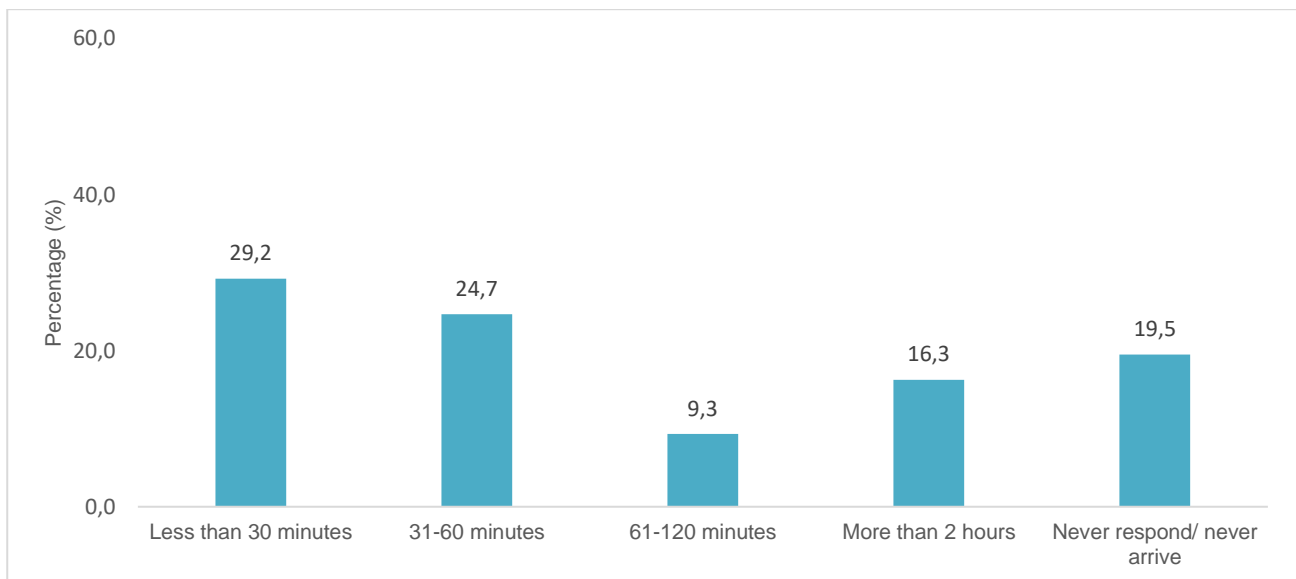
Figure 92 shows the time it took the police to arrive at the scene after receiving a call. The proportion of households that indicated that police arrived in less than 30 minutes was more than those that indicated otherwise. There were about 20% (19,5%) of households that said police never arrived after receiving a call.

Figure 93 – Households satisfaction with police service in their area, 2023/24
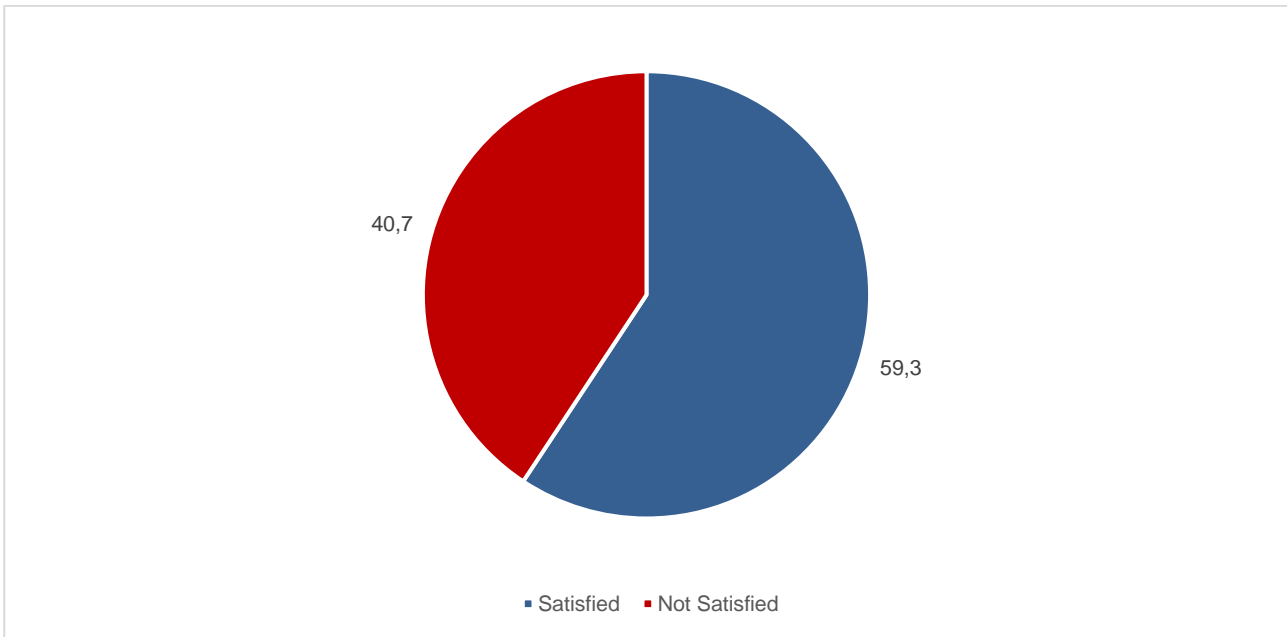
Figure 93 shows households that are satisfied (59,3%) with police service are more than those who are dissatisfied (40,7%) with police services.

Figure 94 – Main reason for satisfaction with police services, 2023/24
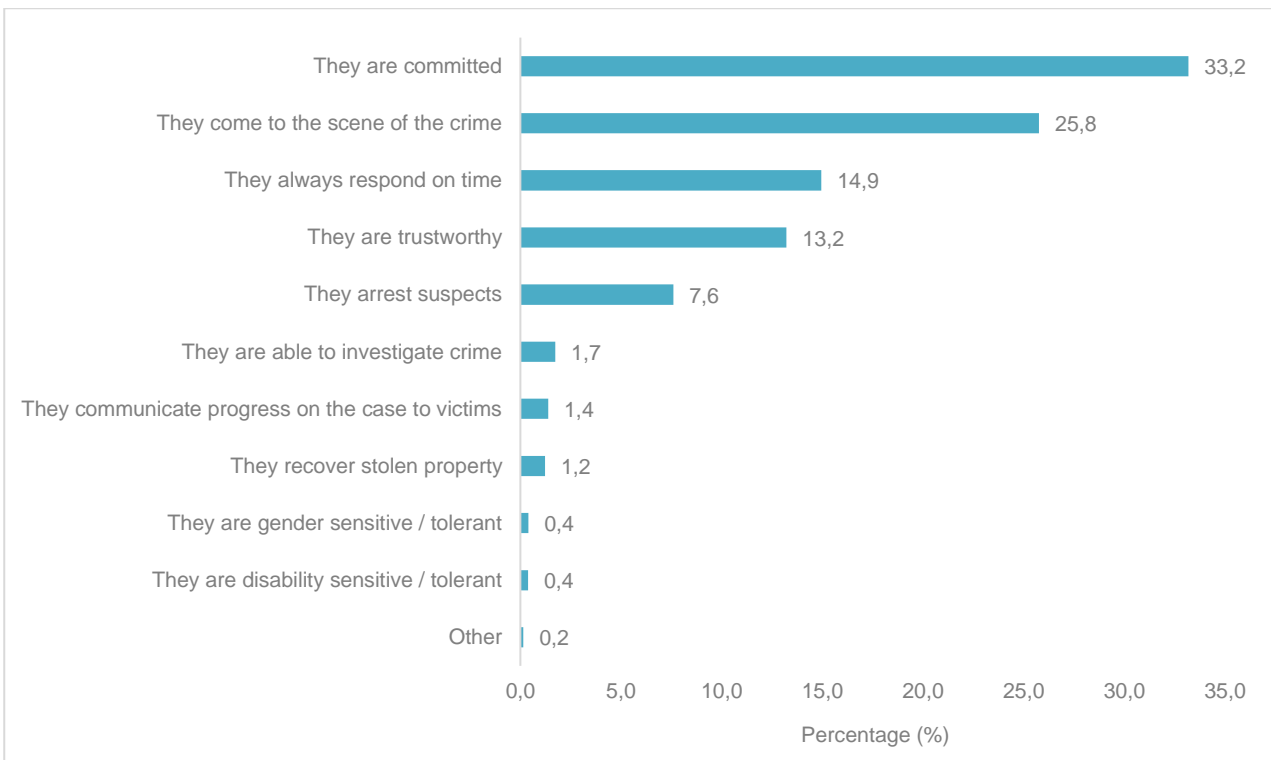
Figure 94 shows that 33,2% of the households indicated that they are satisfied with the police because they are committed to their work, just over a quarter of the households indicated they are satisfied because police come to the scene of the crime and only one percent of those indicated that they communicate progress regarding the case to victims.

Figure 95 – Main reason for dissatisfaction with police service, 2023/24
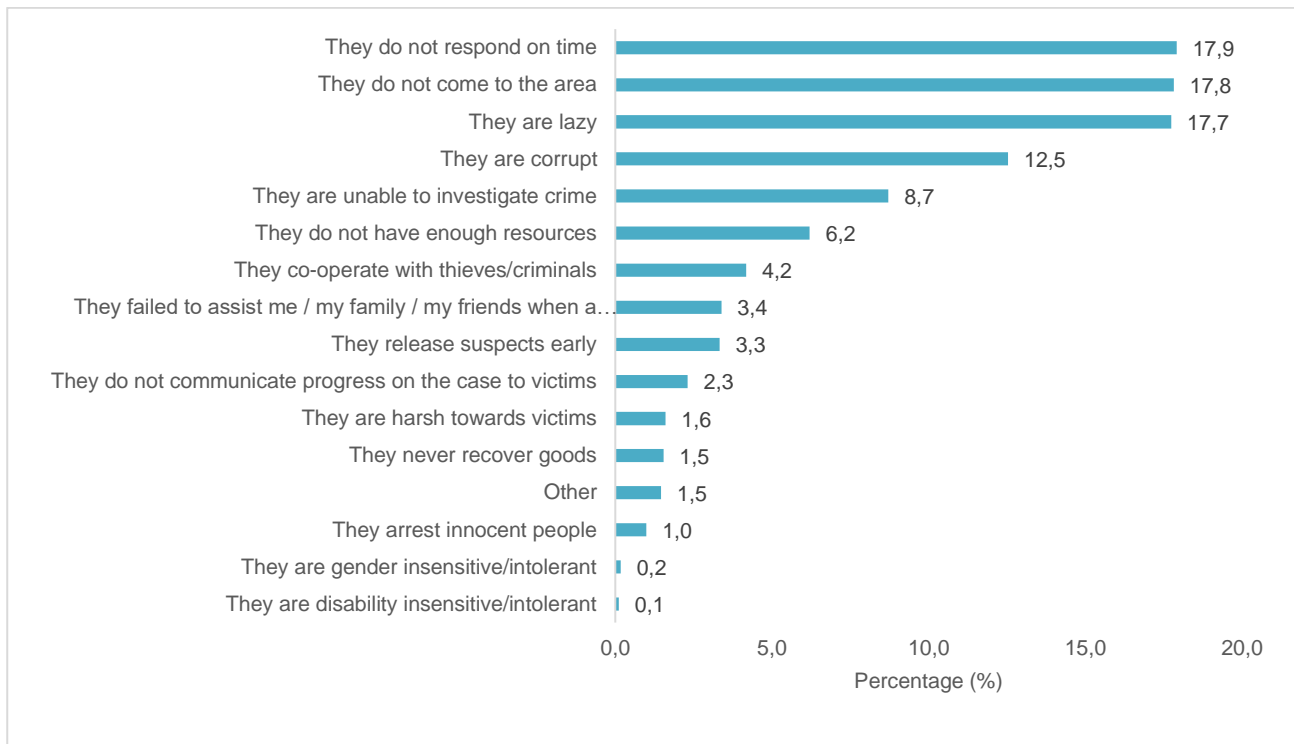
Figure 95 shows reasons for dissatisfaction with police services in 2023/24. There is an equal (18%) proportion of households that indicated that police are lazy, that they do not come to the area, and they do not respond on time as reasons why they are not satisfied with police services in their area. A lower proportion of households indicated that police co-operate with thieves or criminals.

Figure 96 – Percentage of times households see a police officer in their area, 2023/24
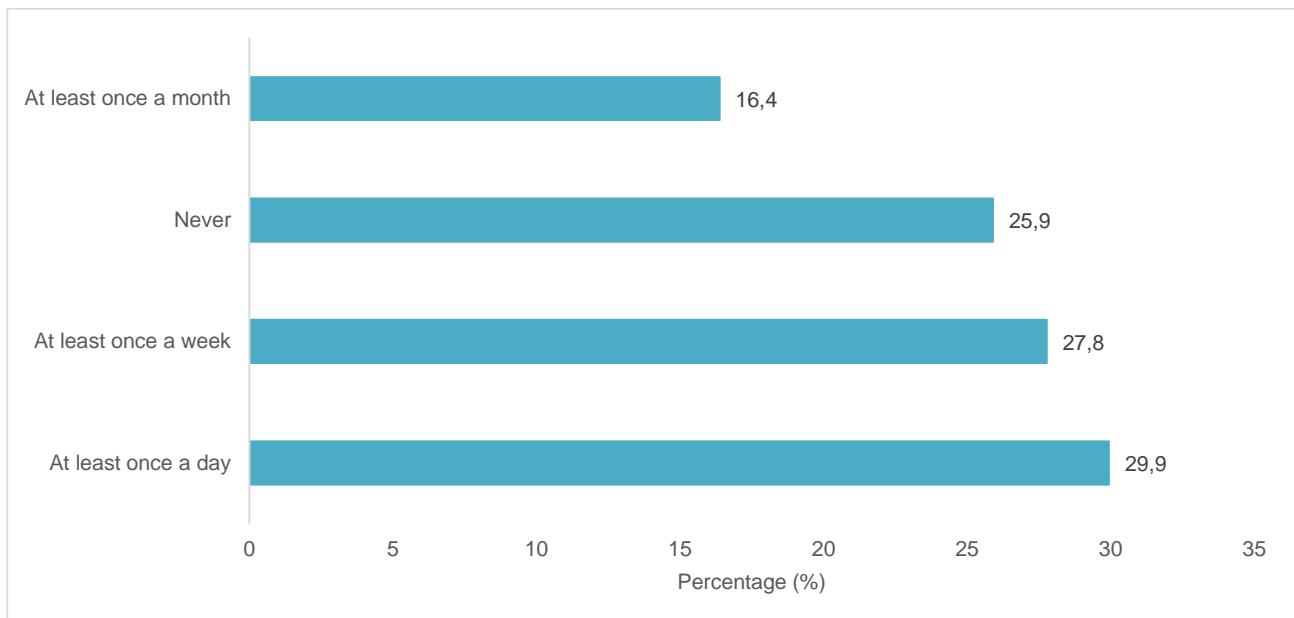
Figure 96 shows only 25,9% of households have never seen a police officer in uniform/in a police vehicle in their area, while a higher proportion have indicated that they have seen a police in uniform at least once.

Figure 97 – Joint police operation with metro police in the past 12 months, 2023/24
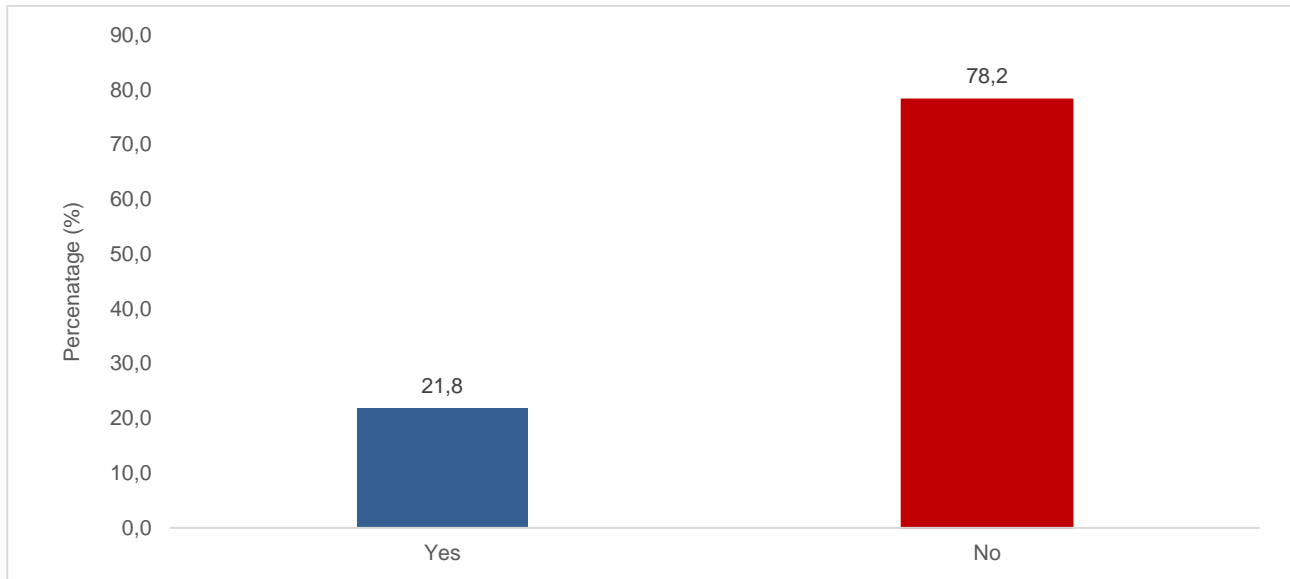
Figure 97 shows that 78,2% of household indicated that there had not been a joint police operation between the police and the metro in their area. Only about 22% (21,8%) of households indicated there had been joint operation in their area.

Figure 98 – Percentage of households that think police operations have helped to reduce crime, 2023/24
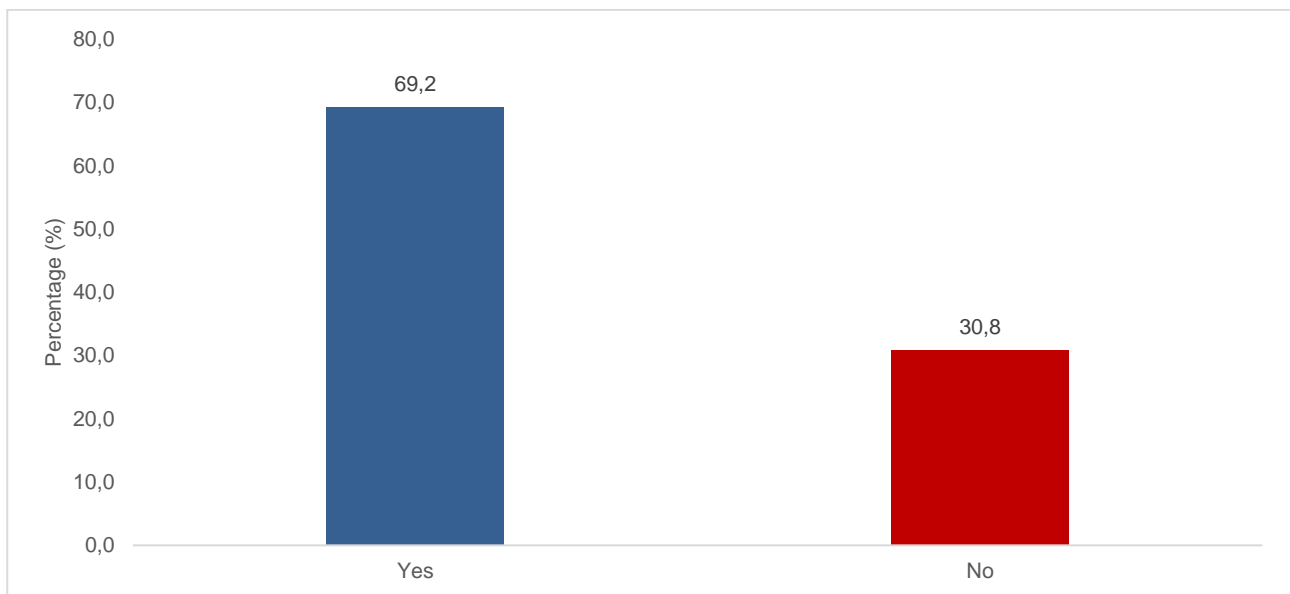
Figure 98 shows that of those who indicated there had been a joint operation between the police and metro in their area, about 69% of households thought the operations had helped to reduce crime in their area while 30,8% thought the police operation did not help in reducing crime.

Figure 99 – Percentage of households who agreed/did not agree that they would teach children to approach police officer for help, 2023/24
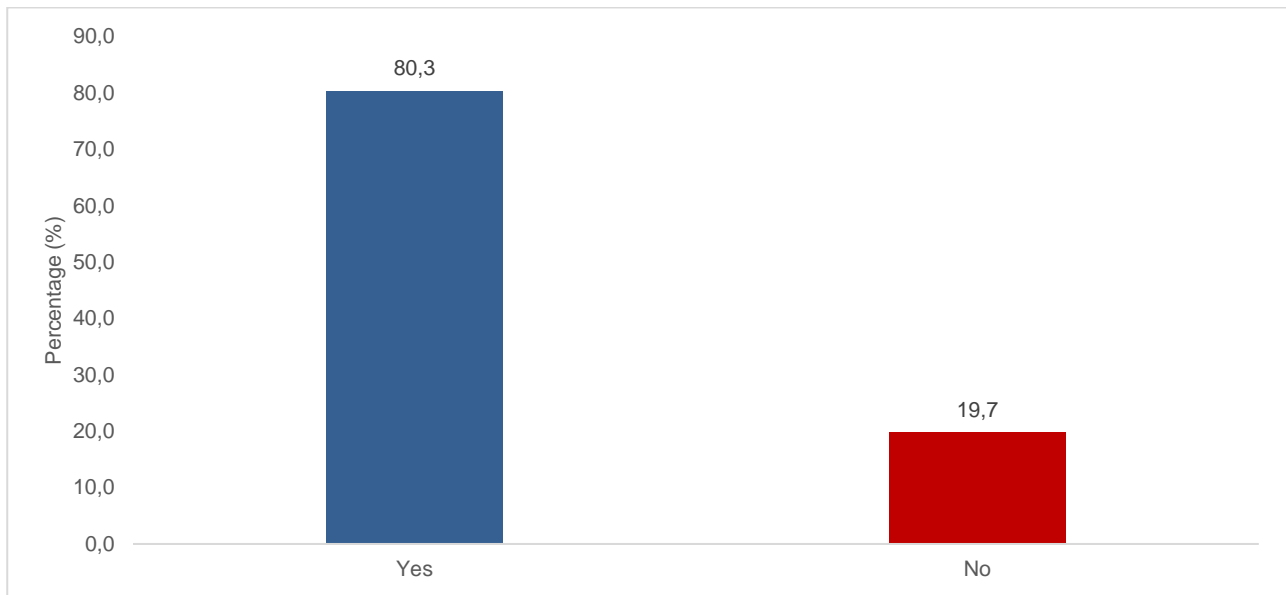
Figure 99 shows the percentage distribution of households that will teach their children (even if they don't have children) that if they are lost or are in trouble they should approach a police officer. About 80% of households agreed that they would teach their children to approach police officer for help, while 19,7% did not agree.

Figure 100 – Percentage of households who trust/do not trust police in their area, 2023/24
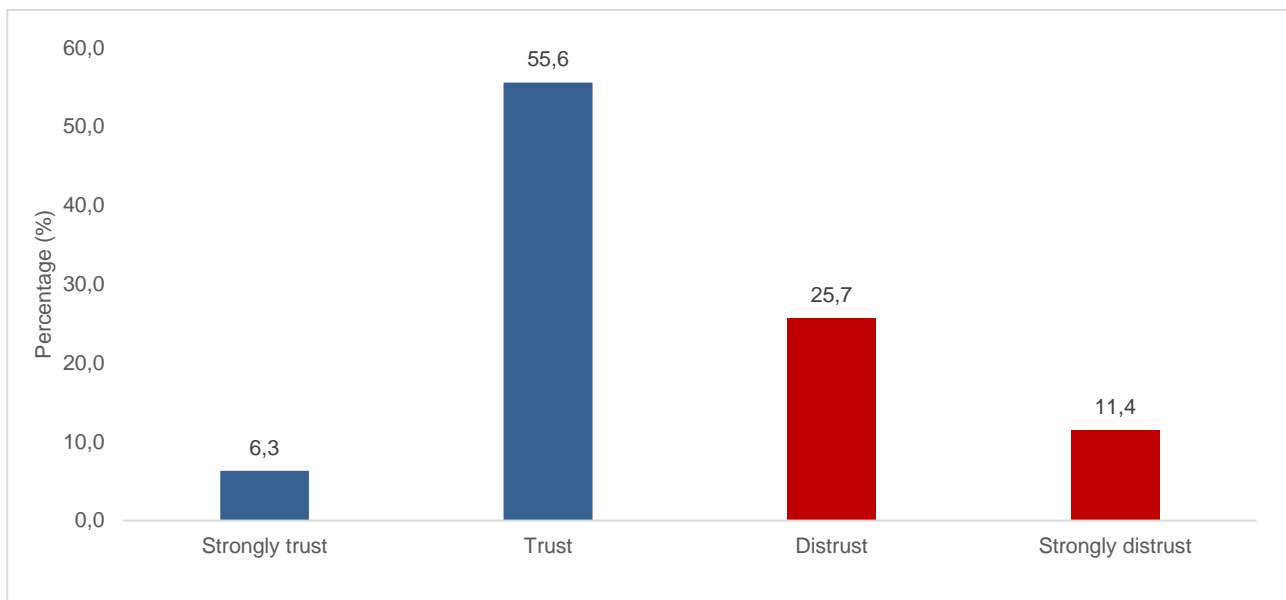
Figure 100 shows the level of trust of the police by households. More than half indicated they trust the police while 37,1% of the household indicated they distrust the police.

Figure 101 – Percentage of households who trust/do not trust metro/traffic police, 2023/24
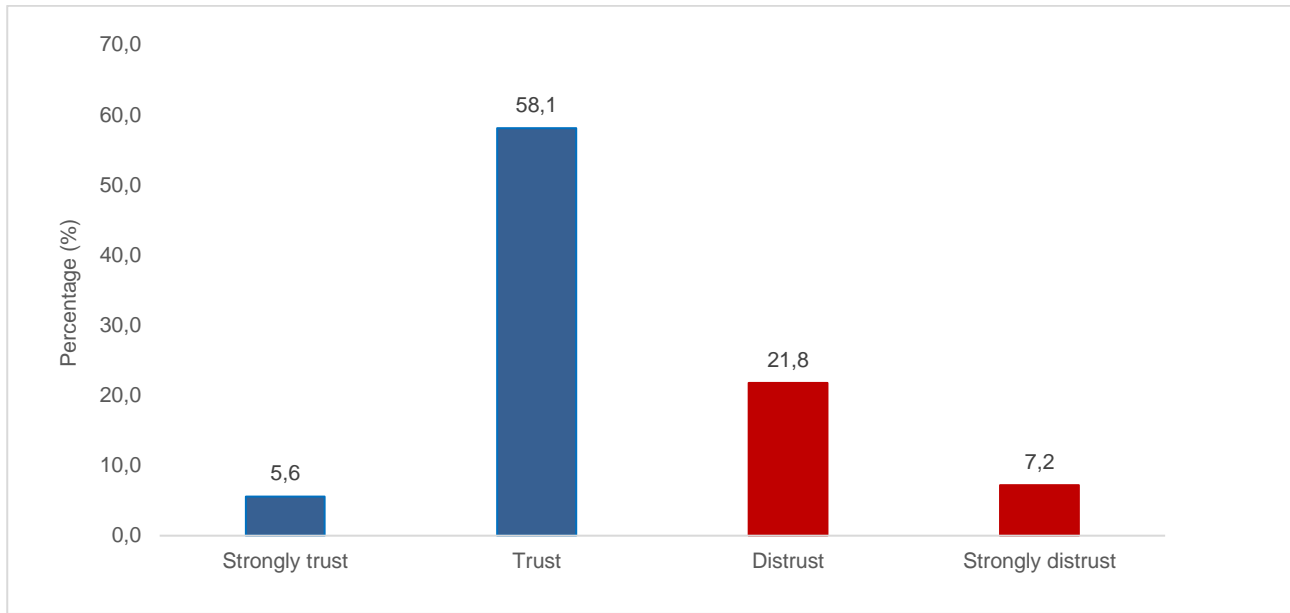
Figure 101 shows the level of trust of the metro/traffic police by households. More than half indicated they trust the metro/traffic police while 29,0% of the household indicated they distrust the metro/traffic police.

Figure 102 – Percentage of individuals who believe that there is effective communication between police and community in their area, 2023/24
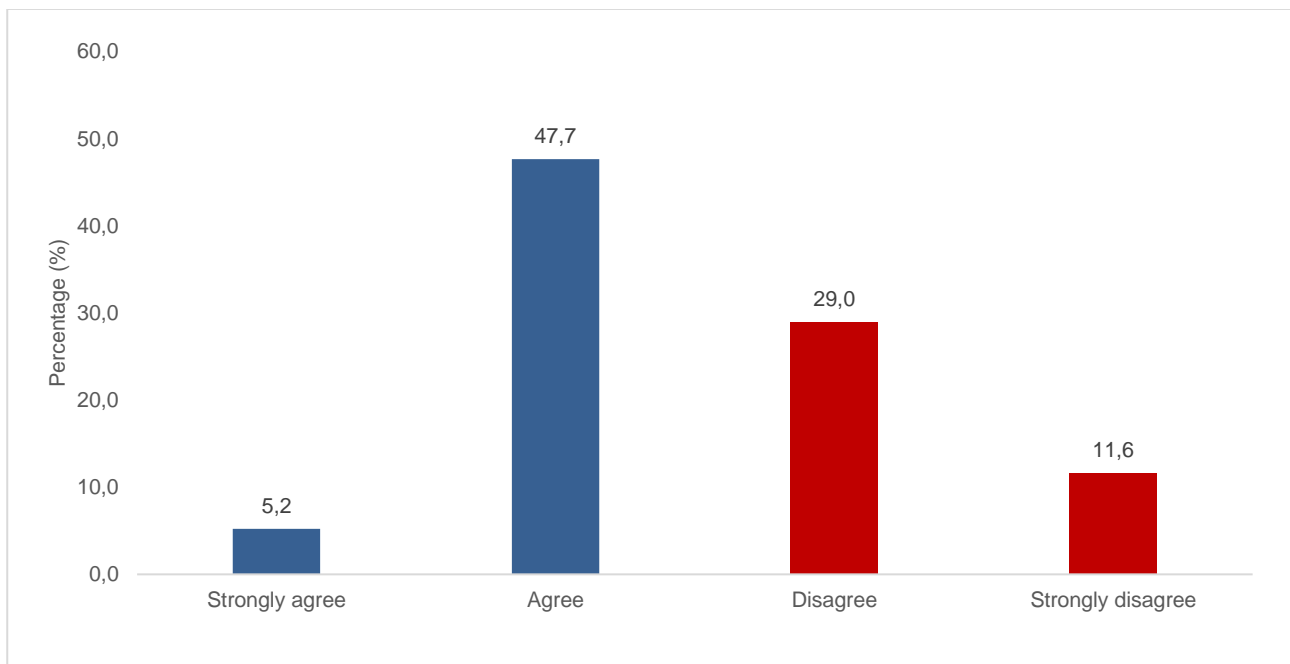
Figure 102 shows household's level of agreement regarding the existence of an effective communication between police and the community in their area. Just over half of the households agreed (strongly agree and agree) that there was effective communication between police and the community, while 29,0% disagree and 11,6% strongly disagree.

Figure 103 – Percentage of households who think that the level of crime in the past three calendar years has changed in their area, 2023/24
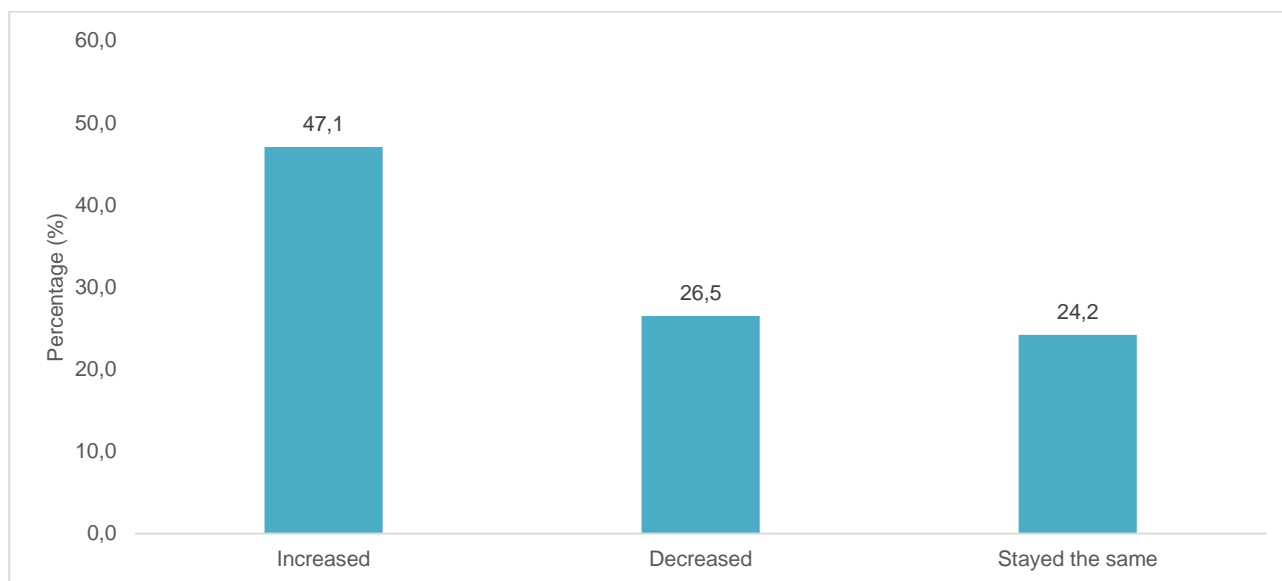
Figure 103 shows almost half (47,1%) of households thought that the level of crime had increased in their areas, 26,5% thought crime had decrease and only 24,2% thought that crime had stayed the same in the past three calendar years.

7.2 Summary

More than 95% of households knows where the nearest police station is, almost 70% of households indicated that they take less than 30 minutes using their usual mode of transport to get to the nearest police station. An equal proportion of households had been to police stations as those who had not been to police stations. Almost 30% of households indicated that police took less than 30 minutes to arrive at the scene.

About third of households indicated that the main reason they are satisfied with police is because they are committed to their work. A proportion of 62% of household indicated they trust the police and 64% indicated that they trust metro police.

8. Courts

8.1 Introduction

Maintaining the rule of law and good public governance, particularly in terms of policy and regulatory performance, depends on functional and efficient justice systems. A framework that ensures that every member of society is treated equally under the law and that no individual or group receives special treatment under the law because of their origins, backgrounds, socioeconomic status, or connections to the Constitution, for example, is necessary for effective anti-corruption efforts. Constitutional justice plays a crucial role in the establishment and upkeep of democratic governments by ensuring the protection of individual rights and liberties, establishing the separation of powers between government branches and bodies, and facilitating communication between the public and their government (www.oecd.org).

Figure 104 – Percentage of households who have been to courts, 2023/24
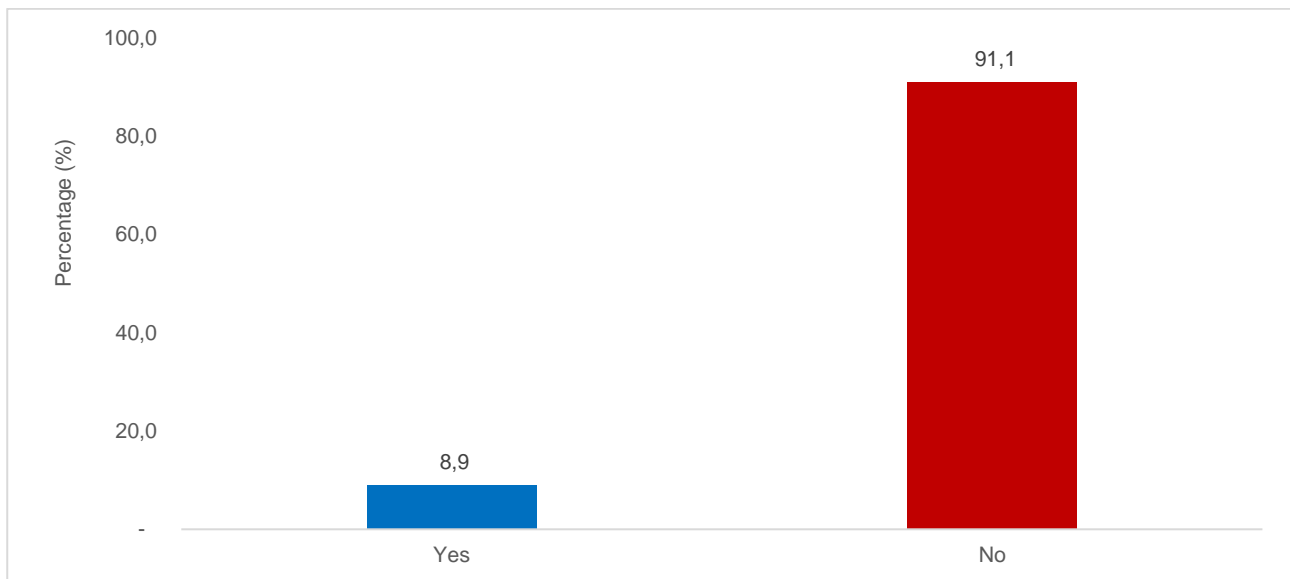
Figure 104 shows the percentage of households which had been to courts in 2023/24. Only 8,9% of households indicated that at least one member of their households had been to courts in the past 12 months.

Figure 105 – Main reason for being in court, 2023/24
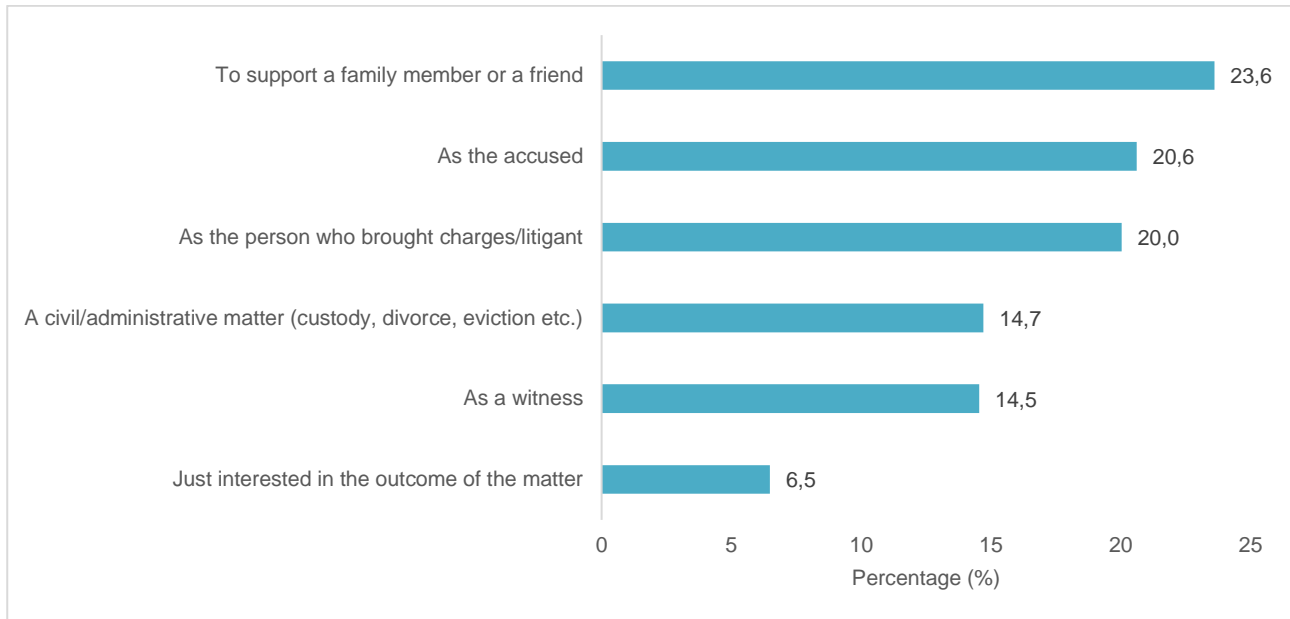
Figure 105 shows the proportion of people who have been to courts for specified reasons, 2023/24. The households that had been to court in the past 12 months indicated that the main reason was to support a family member or a friend followed by those who visited court as the accused.

Figure 106 – Percentage of households that discuss court matters with friends and family,2018/19 and 2023/24
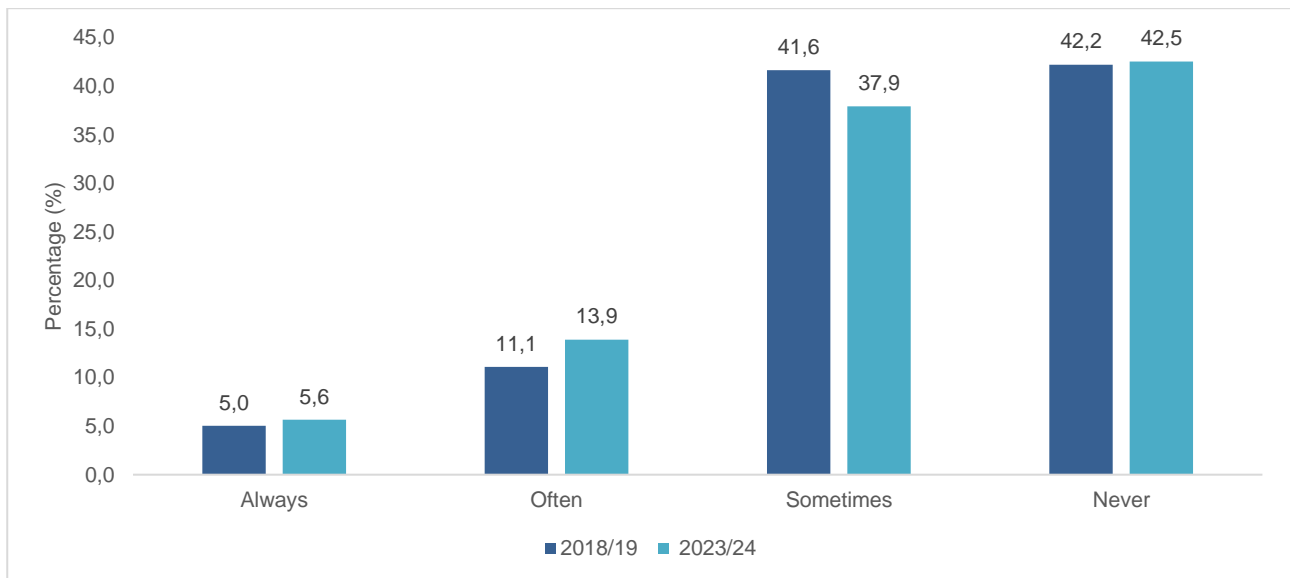
Figure 106 shows the percentage of household heads that discuss court matters with members of their households or friends. The household heads that sometimes discuss court matters decreased from 41,6% in 2018/19 to 37,9% in 2023/24. Furthermore, the results show that 42,2% of the people in 2018/19 never discussed court matters with members of their households or friends, which increased to 42,5% in 2023/24.

Figure 107 – Household heads level of satisfaction with the way courts generally deal with perpetrators of crime, 2018/19 and 2023/24
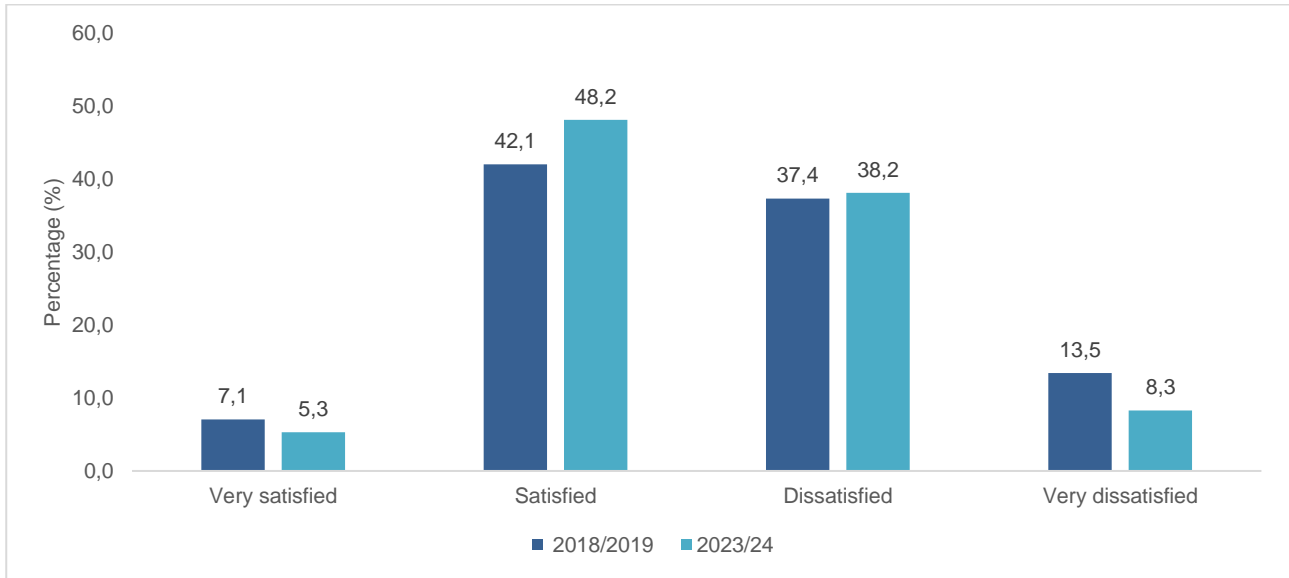
Figure 107 show the percentage of household heads that were satisfied or dissatisfied with the way courts generally deal with perpetrators of crime. The percentage of household head who were satisfied with courts increased from 42,1% in 2018/19 to 48,2% in 2023/24, while those who were dissatisfied with the way courts generally deals with perpetrators of crime also increased from 37,4% in 2018/19 to 38,2% in 2023/24.

Figure 108 – Main reason household are satisfied with courts, 2018/19 and 2023/24
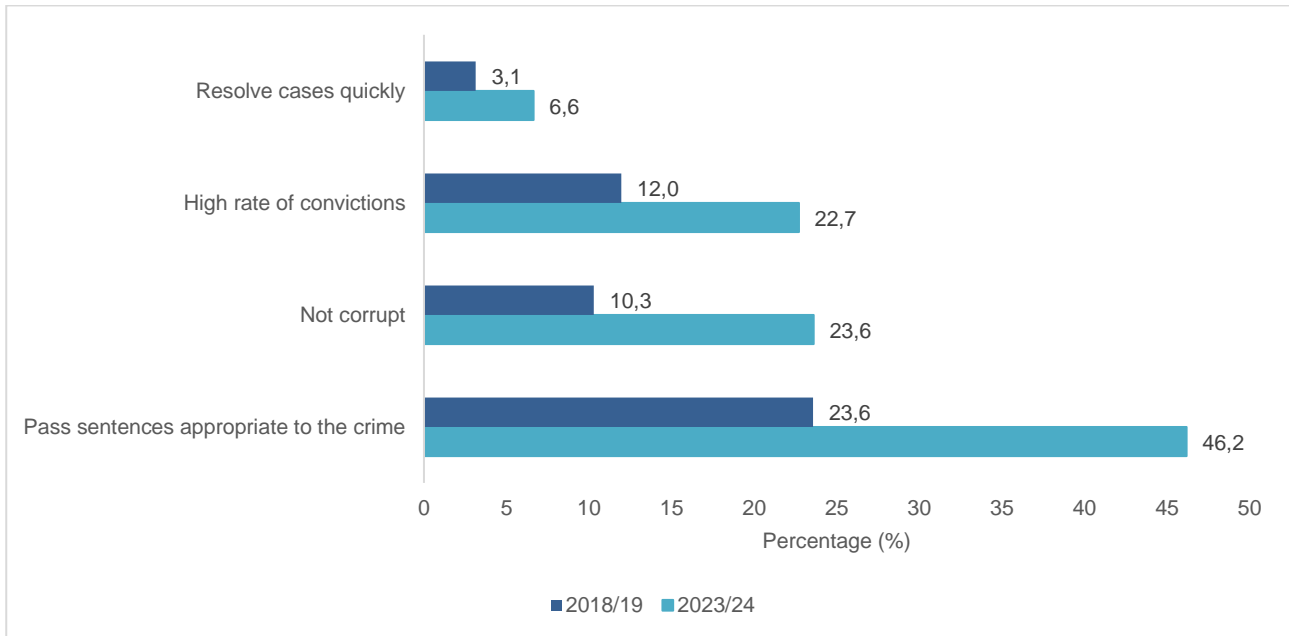
Figure 108 shows that the proportion of households which are satisfied with court has increased across all reasons. The people who thought courts pass sentences appropriate to the crime have increased by 22 percentage points from 23,6% in 2018/19 to 46,2% in 2023/24. Followed by those who felt that courts are not corrupt which increased by 14 percentage point from 10,3% in 2018/19 to 23,6% in 2023/24.

Figure 109 – Main reason household are dissatisfied with courts, 2018/19 and 2023/24
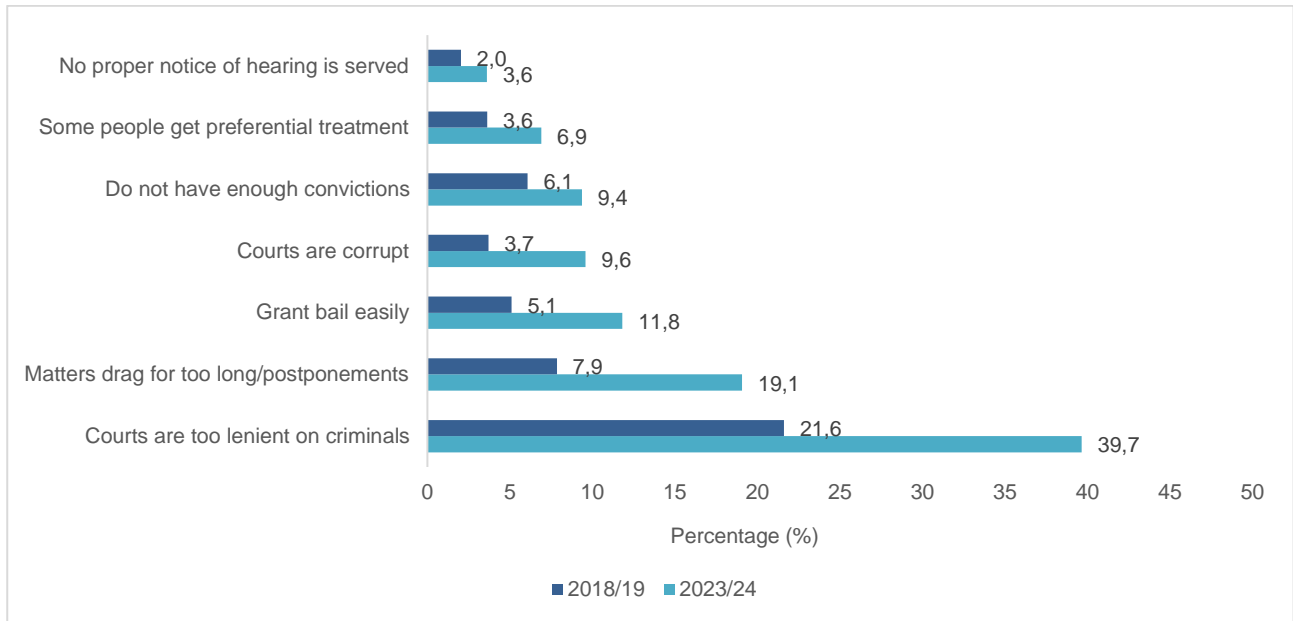
Figure 109 shows reasons for dissatisfaction with courts services in 2023/24. The level of dissatisfaction increased across all the mentioned reasons. The proportion of households that felt that courts are too lenient on criminals increased from 21,6% in 2018/19 to 39,7% in 2023/24. Furthermore, those who felt court matters drag for too long / postponements increased from 7,9% in 2018/19 to 19,1% in 2023/24.

Figure 110 – Percentage of household who think sentences served for violent crimes are long enough, 2018/19 and 2023/24
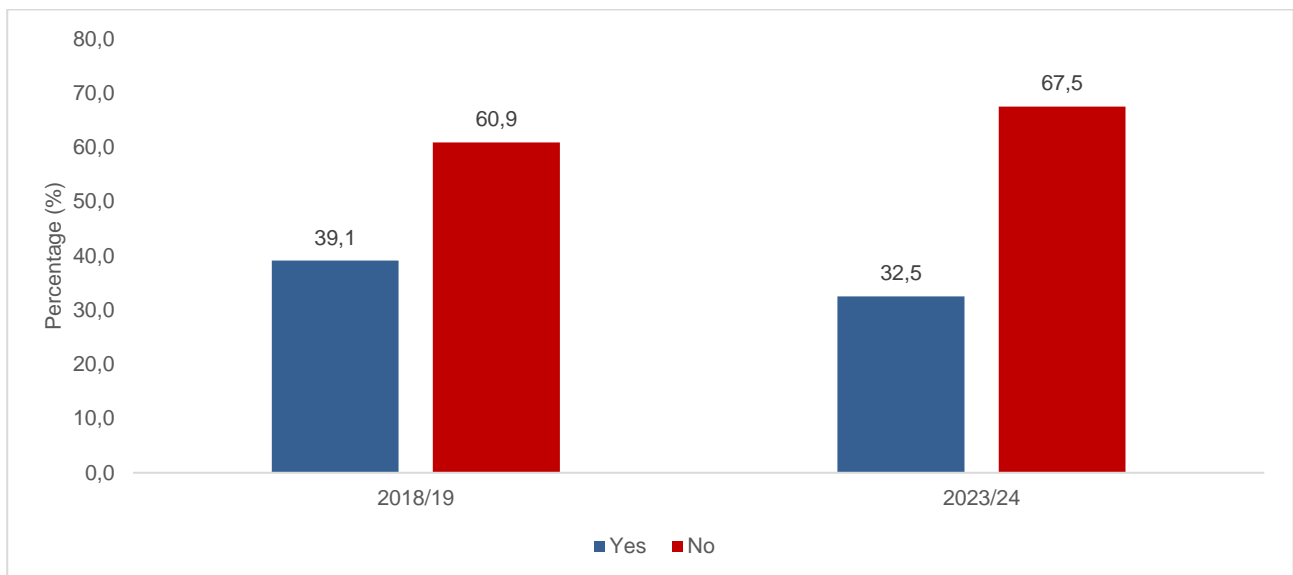
Figure 110 shows the percentage of households that thought sentences served for violent crimes were long enough. Households that thought that sentences served for violent crimes were long enough decreased from 39,1% in 2018/19 to 32,5% in 2023/24.

Figure 111 – Percentage of household who think sentences served for gender based violent are long enough, 2023/24
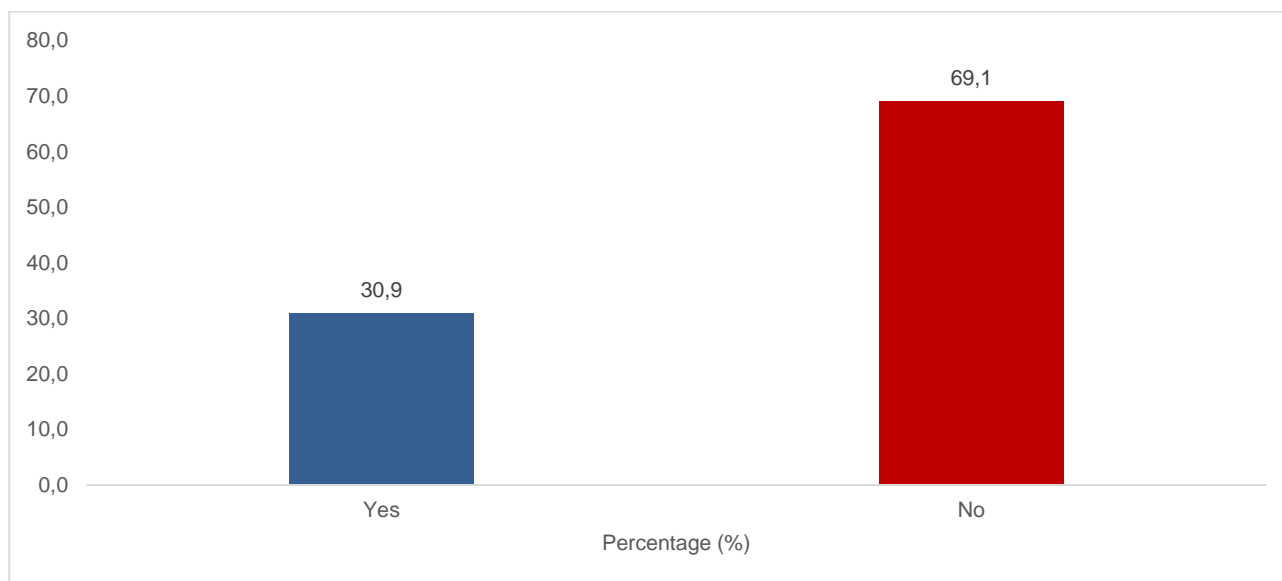
Figure 111 above displays the percentage of household that thought sentences served for gender based violence (GBV) were long enough. About 30,9% of households thought the sentences served for gender based violence were long enough. Meanwhile 69,1% believed the sentences serve for GBV were not long enough.

8.2 Summary

About 9% (8,9%) households went to court in the past 12 months most were supporting the member of a household, or a friend, followed by those that were accused of a crime. Over 40% (42,5%) of households do not discuss court matters compared to 5,6% that discuss court matters with their family.

Almost half of the households are satisfied with how court deals with perpetrators of crime. About 70% of households think that sentences served for violence crime are not long enough, while almost same proportion (69,1%) think sentences served for Gender Based Violence (GBV) are not long enough.

9. Technical notes

9.1 Survey requirements and design

The questionnaire design, testing of the questionnaire, sampling techniques, data collection, computer programming, and weighting that constituted the research methodology used in this survey, is discussed below.

9.2 Sample design

The Governance, Public Safety, and Justice Survey (GPSJS) 2023/24 uses the Master Sample (MS) sampling frame that has been developed as a general-purpose household survey frame that can be used by all other Stats SA household-based surveys that have design requirements that are reasonably compatible with GPSJS. The GPSJS 2023/24 collection was drawn from the 2013 Master Sample. This master sample is based on information collected during Census 2011. In preparation for Census 2011, the country was divided into 103 576 enumeration areas (EAs). The Census EAs, together with the auxiliary information for the EAs, were used as the frame units or building blocks for the formation of primary sampling units (PSUs) for the master sample, since they covered the entire country and had other information that is crucial for stratification and creation of PSUs.

There are 3 324 primary sampling units (PSUs) in the master sample with an expected sample of approximately 33 000 dwelling units (DUs). The number of PSUs in the current master sample (3 324) reflect an 8,0% increase in the size of the master sample compared to the previous (2008) master sample (which had 3 080 PSUs). The larger master sample of PSUs was selected to improve the precision (smaller coefficients of variation, known as CVs) of the GPSJS estimates.

The Master Sample is designed to be representative at provincial level and within provinces at metro/non-metro levels. Within the metros, the sample is further distributed by geographical type. The three geography types are Urban, Tribal and Farms. This implies, for example, that within a metropolitan area, the sample is representative of the different geography types that may exist within that metro. The sample for the GPSJS is based on a stratified two-stage design with probability proportional to size (PPS) sampling of PSUs in the first stage, and sampling of dwelling units (DUs) with systematic sampling in the second stage.

9.3 Data collection

The GPSJS was conducted for the first time in South Africa in 2018/19. GPSJS is an updated version of the previous long-running Victims of Crime Survey (VOCS) and is designed to include themes on governance. The rule of law and control of corruption were the only themes or sub-themes covered by VOCS prior to 2018. To achieve a reasonable balance between questionnaire length and depth of questions, a three-year rotation regime was adopted where the five themes are spread over a three-year period. Once in three years, GPSJS will measure in detail the general experience of household and individual crime in the country.

Stats SA conducted the second annual GPSJS and data collection took place from April 2018 to March 2019, with a moving reference period of 12 months. This is different from the 2011 and 2012 collections, which were done from January to March and had a fixed reference period from January to December of the previous year. The sample has been distributed evenly over the whole collection period in the form of quarterly allocations. This will provide a guarantee against possible seasonal effects in the survey estimates. It will, in future, provide an opportunity to produce rolling estimates relating to any desired time period. It has been noted that the change of data collection methodology may cause concerns over the survey estimates, particularly upon comparisons of years before and after the change.

Victimisation questions referred to the 12 calendar months ending with the month before the interview. Statistics South Africa is committed to meeting the highest ethical standards in its data collection processes. In addition to being bound to the Statistics Act (Act No. 6 of 1999), the GPSJS, due to its sensitive nature, required additional measures to ensure that the integrity and well-being of the households are protected.

9.4 Questionnaire

Table 34 summarises the details of the questions included in the GPSJS 2023/24 questionnaire. The questions are covered in 6 sections, each focusing on a particular aspect. Depending on the need for additional information, the questionnaire is adapted on an annual basis. New sections may be introduced on a specific topic for which information is needed, or additional questions may be added to existing sections. Likewise, questions that are no longer necessary may be removed.

Table 33 – The structure of the GPSJS 2023/24 questionnaire

Section	Number of questions	Details of each section
Cover page		Household information, response details, field staff information, result codes, etc.
Person information	16	Demographic information (name, sex, age, population group, etc.)
Part 01: Household Information		
Section 1	83	Experience of Household Crime
Section 2	16	Police
Section 3	8	Court
Part 02: Individual Respondent		
Section 4	8	General Health and Functioning
Section 5	71	Individual experience of crime
Section 6	11	Individual perceptions on crime
Survey Officer Questions	5	Survey officer to answer questions
All sections	210	

9.5 Response rates

Table 34 – Response rates per province, GPSJS 2023/24

Province / Metropolitan Area	Response Rates
National	**87,32**
Western Cape	81,72
Non Metro	92,83
City of Cape Town	76,66
Eastern Cape	95,14
Non Metro	97,41
Buffalo City	92,59
Nelson Mandela Bay	88,49
Northern Cape	88,80
Free State	93,12
Non Metro	92,77
Mangaung	93,95
KwaZulu-Natal	89,64
Non Metro	93,23
eThekwini	83,33
North West	90,82
Gauteng	78,17
Non Metro	87,14
Ekurhuleni	86,43
City of Johannesburg	72,73
City of Tshwane	72,27
Mpumalanga	92,33
Limpopo	97,28

9.6 Editing and imputation

Data editing is concerned with the identification, and if possible, the correction of erroneous or highly suspect survey data. Data was checked for valid range, internal logic, and consistency. The focus of the editing process was on clearing up skip violations and ensuring that each variable only contains valid values. Very few limits to valid values were set and data were largely released as they were received from the field. When dealing with internal inconsistencies, logical imputation was used, i.e., information from other questions was compared with the inconsistent information. If other evidence was found to back up either of the two inconsistent viewpoints, the inconsistency was resolved accordingly. If the internal inconsistency remained, the question subsequent to the filter question was dealt with by either setting it to missing and imputing its value or printing a message of edit failure for further investigation, decision-making and manual editing. Hot-deck imputation was used to impute for missing age.

9.7 Construction of sample weights

9.7.1 Person level weights

The population estimates used for the calibration of the trimmed adjusted base weights in constructing the person level sample weights for GPSJS 2023/24 were based on the End-September population estimate for 2023 based on the 2018 mid-year population series. The population estimates were used in benchmarking the survey estimates to two sets of control totals:

- National level totals were defined by the cross-classification of age, race, and gender. Age represents the 16 five-year age groups of 0–4, 5–9, 10–14, 15–19, 20–24, 25–29, 30–34, 35–39, 40–44, 45–49, 50–54, 55–59, 60–64, 65–69, 70–74 and 75+. Race represents the four groups of African/black, coloured, Indian/Asian, and white. Gender represents the two groups of male and female. The cross-classification resulted in 128 calibration cells at the national level.

- Individual metropolitan and non-metropolitan area level totals were defined within the provinces by age. The country has 8 metropolitan areas: 1 in Western Cape; 2 in Eastern Cape; 1 in Free State; 1 in KwaZulu-Natal; and 3 in Gauteng. The remainder of the provinces are non-metropolitan areas. Since each province has a non-metropolitan area, the partition resulted in 17 areas (i.e., 9 non-metropolitan and 8 metropolitan areas). Age represents the four age groups of 0–14, 15–34, 35–64, and 65+. The cross-classification of the areas with age resulted in 68 calibration cells.

9.7.2 Household level weights

The household estimates used for the calibration of the trimmed adjusted base weights in constructing the household level sample weights were based on the End-September population estimate for 2023 (based on the 2018 mid-year population series). The household estimates were used in benchmarking the survey estimates to two sets of control totals:

- National level totals were defined by the cross-classification of the 'head of household' age, race, and gender. Age represents the four age groups of 10–34, 35–49, 50–64, and 65+. Race represents the four groups of African/black, coloured, Indian/Asian, and white. Gender represents the two groups of male and female. The cross-classification resulted in 32 calibration cells at the national level.

- Individual metropolitan and non-metropolitan area level totals were defined within the provinces by age. The country has 8 metropolitan areas: 1 in Western Cape; 2 in Eastern Cape; 1 in Free State; 1 in KwaZulu-Natal; and 3 in Gauteng. The remainder of the provinces are non-metropolitan areas. Since each province has a non-metropolitan area, the partition resulted in 17 areas (i.e., 9 non-metropolitan and 8 metropolitan areas). Age represents the four age groups of 10–34, 35–49, 50–64, and 65+. The cross-classification of the areas with age resulted in 68 calibration cells.

9.7.3 Individual level weights

The population estimates used for the calibration of the trimmed adjusted base weights in constructing the individual level sample weights for GPSJS 2023/24 were the End-September population estimate for 2023 based on the 2018 mid-year population series. The population estimates were used in benchmarking the survey estimates to two sets of control totals:

- National level totals were defined by the cross-classification of the individual age, race, and gender. Age represents the three age groups of 16–34, 35–64, and 65+. Race represents the four groups of African/black, coloured, Indian/Asian, and white. Gender represents the two groups of male and female. The cross-classification resulted in 24 calibration cells at the national level.

- Individual metropolitan and non-metropolitan area level totals were defined within the provinces by age. The country has 8 metropolitan areas: 1 in Western Cape; 2 in Eastern Cape; 1 in Free State; 1 in KwaZulu-Natal; and 3 in Gauteng. The remainder of the provinces are non-metropolitan areas. Since each province has a non-metropolitan area, the partition resulted in 17 areas (i.e., 9 non-metropolitan and 8 metropolitan areas). Age represents the three age groups of 16–34, 35–64, and 65+. The cross-classification of the areas with age resulted in 51 calibration cells.

9.8 Estimation

The final survey weights were used to obtain the estimates for various domains of interest at a household level, for example, victimisation level in South Africa, households' perceptions of crime levels in the country, etc.

9.9 Sampling and the interpretation of the data

Caution must be exercised when interpreting the results of the GPSJS at low levels of disaggregation. The sample and reporting are based on the provincial boundaries as defined in 2011. These new boundaries resulted in minor changes to the boundaries of some provinces, especially Gauteng, North West, Mpumalanga, Limpopo, Eastern Cape, and Western Cape. In previous reports the sample was based on the provincial boundaries as defined in 2006, and there will therefore be slight comparative differences in terms of provincial boundary definitions.

9.10 Measures of precision for selected variables of the GPSJS

This section provides an overview of the standard error, confidence interval, coefficient of variation (CV), and the design effect (Deff) for a number of selected person and household variables. Estimates were computed based on a complex multi-stage survey design with stratification, clustering, and unequal weighting. The standard error is the estimated measure of variability in the sampling distribution of a statistic. The design effect for an estimate is the ratio of the actual variance (estimated based on the sample design) to the variance of a simple random sample with the same number of observations (Lohr, 1999; Kish, 1965). Coefficient of variation (CV) is a measure of the relative size of error defined as 100 X (standard error / estimated value).

Figure 112 – Coefficient of variation thresholds.

Alphabetic	CV	Interpretation
A.	0.0% - 0.5%	
B.	0.6% - 1.0%	
C.	1.1% - 2.5%	Reliable enough for most purposes
D.	2.6% - 5.0%	
E.	5.1% - 10.0%	
F.	10.1% - 16.5%	
G.	16.6% - 25.0%	Use With Caution
H.	25.1% - 33.4%	
I.	33.5% +	Data Not Published

Table 35 – Measures of precision for experience of household crime in the past 5 years

1.1 In the past 5 years, have you or any member of your household experienced theft of motor vehicle?				
Q11fiveyears__1	Frequency	CV	Percentage (%)	CV
Yes	222 490	8%	1,2	8%
No	19 033 414	1%	98,7	0%
Total	**19 275 868**	**1%**	**100,0**	
1.1 In the past 5 years, have you or any member of your household experienced housebreaking/burglary?				
Q11fiveyears__2	Frequency	CV	Percentage (%)	CV
Yes	2 609 332	2%	13,5	2%
No	16 646 572	1%	86,4	0%
Total	**19 275 868**	**1%**	**100,0**	
1.1 In the past 5 years, have you or any member of your household experienced home robbery?				
Q11fiveyears__3	Frequency	CV	Percentage (%)	CV
Yes	458 756	5%	2,4	5%
No	18 797 148	1%	97,5	0%
Total	**19 275 868**	**1%**	**100,0**	
1.1 In the past 5 years, have you or any member of your household experienced murder?				
Q11fiveyears__4	Frequency	CV	Percentage (%)	CV
Yes	66 839	12%	0,3	12%
No	19 189 065	1%	99,5	0%
Total	**19 275 868**	**1%**	**100,0**	
1.1 In the past 5 years, have you or any member of your household experienced sexual offence?				
Q11fiveyears__5	Frequency	CV	Percentage (%)	CV
Yes	47 041	16%	0,2	16%
No	19 207 856	1%	99,6	0%
Total	**19 275 868**	**1%**	**100,0**	
1.1 In the past 5 years, have you or any member of your household experienced assault?				
Q11fiveyears__6	Frequency	CV	Percentage (%)	CV
Yes	256 937	7%	1,3	7%
No	18 997 959	1%	98,6	0%
Total	**19 275 868**	**1%**	**100,0**	
1.1 In the past 5 years, have you or any member of your household experienced deliberate damage to dwelling?				
Q11fiveyears__7	Frequency	CV	Percentage (%)	CV
Yes	218 798	7%	1,1	7%
No	19 037 106	1%	98,8	0%
Total	**19 275 868**	**1%**	**100,0**	
1.1 In the past 5 years, have you or any member of your household experienced other type of crime?				
Q11fiveyears__8	Frequency	CV	Percentage (%)	CV
Yes	355 151	6%	1,8	6%
No	18 900 753	1%	98,1	0%
Total	**19 275 868**	**1%**	**100,0**	

Table 36 – Measures of precision for household crime in the past 12 months

1.2A.1Have you or any member of your household experienced theft of motor vehicle in the past 12 months?				
Q12A1Exp	Frequency	CV	Percentage (%)	CV
Yes	86 784	13%	0,5	13%
No	135 705	10%	0,7	10%
Total	**19 275 868**	**1%**	**100,0**	
1.2B.1 Have you or any member of your household experienced housebreaking or burglary in the past 12 months?				
Q12B1Exp	Frequency	CV	Percentage (%)	CV
Yes	1 133 665	3%	5,9	3%
No	1 475 667	3%	7,7	3%
Total	**19 275 868**	**1%**	**100,0**	
1.2C.1 Have you or any member of your household experienced home robbery in the past 12 months?				
CExp	Frequency	CV	Percentage (%)	CV
Yes	208 687	8%	1,1	8%
No	250 069	7%	1,3	7%
Total	**19 275 868**	**1%**	**100,0**	
1.2D.1 Have you lost any member of your household through murder in the past 12 months?				
Q12D3Exp	Frequency	CV	Percentage (%)	CV
Yes	22 124	20%	0,1	20%
No	44 715	16%	0,2	16%
Total	**19 275 868**	**1%**	**100,0**	
1.2E.1 Have you or any member of your household experienced sexual offence in the past 12 months?				
EExp	Frequency	CV	Percentage (%)	CV
Yes	21 819	25%	0,1	25%
No	25 221	22%	0,1	22%
Total	**19 275 868**	**1%**	**100,0**	
1.2F.1 Have you or any member of your household experienced assault in the past 12 months?				
FExp	Frequency	CV	Percentage (%)	CV
Yes	128 605	9%	0,7	9%
No	128 332	11%	0,7	11%
Total	**19 275 868**	**1%**	**100,0**	
1.2F.1 Have you or any member of your household experienced assault in the past 12 months?				
Q12G1Exp	Frequency	CV	Percentage (%)	CV
Yes	113 015	10%	0,6	10%
No	105 783	11%	0,5	11%
Total	**19 275 868**	**1%**	**100,0**	

Table 37 – Measures of precision for individual experience of crime in past 5 years

7.1 In the past 5 years have you experienced theft of personal property?				
Past5yrs__1	Frequency	CV	Percentage %	CV
Yes	2 785 488	4%	6,4	4%
No	40 755 223	1%	93,6	0%
Total	**43 540 711**	**1%**	**100,0**	

7.1 In the past 5 years have you experienced hijacking of motor vehicle?				
Past5yrs__2	Frequency	CV	Percentage %	CV
Yes	286 556	11%	0,7	11%
No	43 254 155	1%	99,3	0%
Total	**43 540 711**	**1%**	**100,0**	

7.1 In the past 5 years have you experienced robbery?				
Past5yrs__3	Frequency	CV	Percentage %	CV
Yes	1 093 023	6%	2,5	6%
No	42 447 688	1%	97,5	0%
Total	**43 540 711**	**1%**	**100,0**	

7.1 In the past 5 years have you experienced consumer fraud?				
Past5yrs__4	Frequency	CV	Percentage %	CV
Yes	739 308	7%	1,7	7%
No	42 801 403	1%	98,3	0%
Total	**43 540 711**	**1%**	**100,0**	

7.1 In the past 5 years have you experienced sexual offence?				
Past5yrs__5	Frequency	CV	Percentage %	CV
Yes	116 176	15%	0,3	15%
No	43 424 535	1%	99,7	0%
Total	**43 540 711**	**1%**	**100,0**	

7.1 In the past 5 years have you experienced assault?				
Past5yrs__6	Frequency	CV	Percentage %	CV
Yes	650 183	7%	1,5	7%
No	42 890 528	1%	98,5	0%
Total	**43 540 711**	**1%**	**100,0**	

7.1 In the past 5 years have you experienced psychological violence?				
Past5yrs__7	Frequency	CV	Percentage %	CV
Yes	491 394	8%	1,1	8%
No	43 049 317	1%	98,9	0%
Total	**43 540 711**	**1%**	**100,0**	

7.1 In the past 5 years have you experienced other crime?				
Past5yrs__8	Frequency	CV	Percentage %	CV
Yes	60 042	21%	0,1	21%
No	43 480 669	1%	99,9	0%
Total	**43 540 711**	**1%**	**100,0**	

Table 38 – Measures of precision for individual experience of crime in past 12 months

3.1A.1 Have you experienced theft of personal property in the past 12 months?				
EXP_THEFT	Frequency	CV	Percentage %	CV
Yes	1 323 713	4%	47,5	4%
No	1 461 775	4%	52,5	3%
Total	**2 785 488**	**3%**	**100,0**	

3.1B.1 Have you been hijacked while travelling in a motor vehicle during the past 12 months?				
EXP_HIJACK	Frequency	CV	Percentage%	CV
Yes	80 745	12%	28,2	12%
No	205 811	7%	71,8	5%
Total	**286 556**	**5%**	**100,0**	

3.1C.1 Have you been robbed anywhere other than at home during the past 12 months?				
EXP_ROBB	Frequency	CV	Percentage %	CV
Yes	443 447	6%	40,6	6%
No	649 577	5%	59,4	4%
Total	**1 093 023**	**3%**	**100,0**	

3.1D.1 Have you personally experienced consumer fraud in the past 12 months?				
EXP_CONS	Frequency	CV	Percentage %	CV
Yes	367 142	6%	49,7	5%
No	372 166	7%	50,3	5%
Total	**739 308**	**3%**	**100,0**	

3.1E.2 Have you personally experienced sexual offence in the past 12 months?				
EXP_SEX	Frequency	CV	Percentage %	CV
Yes	51 882	8%	44,7	9%
No	64 294	9%	55,3	8%
Total	**116 176**	**2%**	**100,0**	

3.1E.2 Have you personally experienced assault in the past 12 months?				
EXP_ASSAULT	Frequency	CV	Percentage %	CV
Yes	294 938	7%	45,4	7%
No	355 246	6%	54,6	6%
Total	**650 183**	**3%**	**100,0**	

3.1E.2 Have you personally experienced psychological violence in the past 12 months?				
EXP_PSV	Frequency	CV	Percentage %	CV
Yes	315 011	7%	64,1	4%
No	176 384	7%	35,9	8%
Total	**491 394**	**4%**	**100,0**	

Table 39 – Measures of precision of feelings of safety

8.1 How safe do you feel walking alone in your areas when it is dark?				
WalkAloneDark	Frequency	CV	Percentage %	CV
Very safe	4 740 658	3%	10,9	3%
Fairly safe	10 434 001	2%	24	2%
A bit unsafe	9 730 326	2%	22,3	2%
Very unsafe	18 635 725	2%	42,8	1%
Total	**43 540 711**	**1%**	**100,0**	
8.2 How safe do you feel walking alone in your areas during the day?				
WalkAloneDay	Frequency	CV	Percentage %	CV
Very safe	18 510 928	2%	42,5	1%
Fairly safe	16 492 705	2%	37,9	2%
A bit unsafe	6 041 943	3%	13,9	3%
Very unsafe	2 495 136	5%	5,7	5%
Total	**43 540 711**	**1%**	**100,0**	